1996

Town of Lamoine, Maine Comprehensive Plan

Lamoine (Me.). Comprehensive Plan Committee

Town of Lamoine, Maine

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE

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Adopted March 5, 1996
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COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

PART I INTRODUCTION

Lamoine is a small coastal community, a bedroom town with a conspicuous retirement component, at the head of Frenchman Bay in Hancock County. It is almost exclusively residential. Industrial activity is minor and consists primarily of gravel extraction and some small, marine-related activities. Agriculture consists of a few large hay fields and a couple of small blueberry fields.

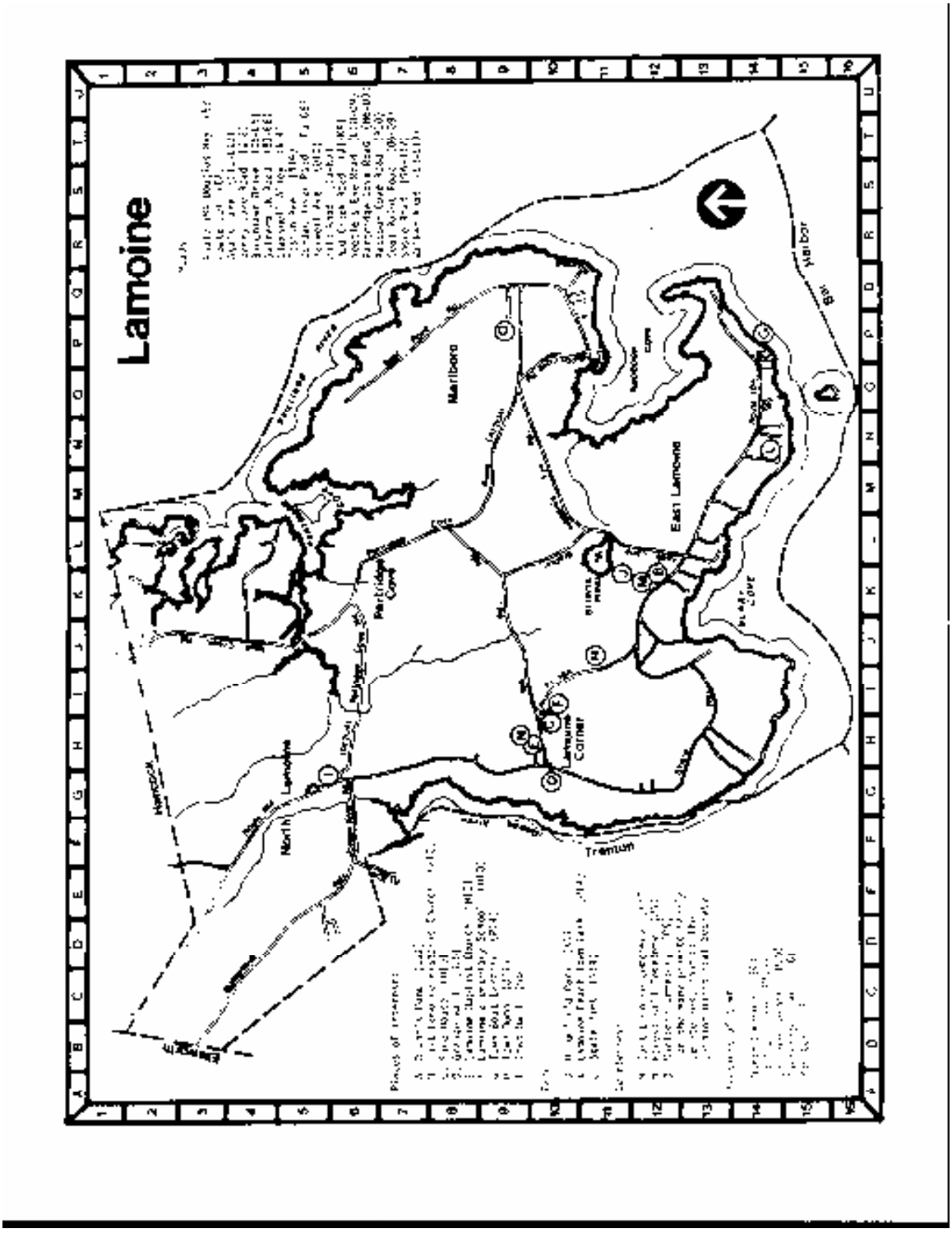
There is no business district. There are no formal stores of any type. There are a few at-home businesses and some local contractors who operate from small yards. Shopping is done in Ellsworth, the nearest town, and Bangor, the regional hub, thirty miles away.

A. LAMOINE LAND USE BASICS

TOTAL AREA	12,853 ACRES	20.08 SQ. MILES
TOTAL LAND MASS	12,783 ACRES	19.97 SQ. MILES
BOG/SWAMP	250 ACRES	.39 SQ. MILES
FLOODPLAIN	236 ACRES	.38 SQ. MILES
INLAND WATERS – BLUNT'S POND	70 ACRES	.11 SQ. MILES
LENGTH OF SHORELINE		28.25 MILES

The current population (1990 Preliminary Census Report) is 1,311, the highest in the community's history. Historically the local population has varied substantially.

The community has a significant summer population surge with a probable summer peak of around 2000 people. The difference between the January and the July figure is even sharper as many householders, usually retirees, spend three weeks to three months in sunnier climes.


Lamoine
Marlboro
East Lamoine
Partridge Cove
Lamoine Corner
North Lamoine
Tremont
Harbor

B. A SHORT HISTORY OF LAMOINE

Josephine Cooper, President
Lamoine Historical Society

Lamoine's first permanent Caucasian settlers arrived in the 1760s. In pre-historic times, Native Americans inhabited the area year round. There is still some evidence of Indian shell heaps along the shore in Lamoine, although there has been substantial erosion. After the appearance of the white men in the area, the Native Americans began migrating inland during the winter months.

Lamoine was originally included within a much larger township. This township, which came to be called Trenton, covered an area from Card's Brook in Ellsworth to Hancock (then a part of Sullivan)

The attraction for both the Native Americans and the early settlers was the coastline. Lamoine's many coves and inlets made for ideal harbors. Fish and clams were plentiful. During the first half of the 1800's, Lamoine was a major shipbuilding area. There were over sixty vessels built here, the peak years of production being reached before the Civil War, in the 1840's.

The vessels built were primarily two-masted schooners, used for fishing and hauling freight along the coast, and to and from the Caribbean. Residents supported themselves by fishing or farming. There were other businesses supporting the shipping industry as well; logging, blacksmithing, carpentry, and general stores.

Most of the larger shipyards and fishing wharves were located along the Jordan River and there were several stores there. Some physical evidence remains of the many piers that were there. However, ships were built all around the shores of Lamoine: Raccoon Cove, Berry's Cove, and even at the site of the present cemetery at Lamoine Corner.

There never was any one town center in Lamoine, but rather a collection of village areas. These all corresponded to the original shipbuilding and fishing centers. At Lamoine Corner, where the Grange Hall and Baptist Church are now, there was the largest cluster of buildings, including a two-storied Grange Hall with a store on its ground floor, a post office, the church, the Lamoine High School (where the present elementary school is now), and the Town Hall. There was an elementary school not far down the shore road.

Other village areas can be identified by their post offices: East Lamoine, North Lamoine, Marlboro, and Lamoine Beach. These areas lost their post offices when Rural Free Delivery came to Lamoine in 1904. The school population declined in the 1930's and then rose again, and by the 1940's the town had the current school plan.

The roads, originally, were secondary tracks between houses and villages. Most of the roads were approximately where they are now. The biggest exception was the north end of Route 184. What is now Route 184 went to Ellsworth by a different route. It went out what is now the MacQuinn Asphalt Plant road and on to Ellsworth by way of Washington Junction. The main road to Ellsworth was the current

Buttermilk Road. Most travel in early Lamoine was by boat, and roads were incidental.

Fishing was the major industry in Lamoine until the end of the 1800's. Schooners sailed to the Grand Banks during the summer months, usually with a crew of three to six men, and stayed until their holds were filled with salted fish. The cod and herring were brought back to be dried along the Jordan River, then shipped to the Boston Market. Lamoine's fisheries were second only in importance to those of Lubec during these years.

The Civil War disrupted the economy of the area. Shipbuilding continued until the 1880's but never again reached the peak production of the 1840's. After the war, there was an economic boom during which time the fishing industry flourished, but, as the railroads took over most of the haulage of freight, the coastwise shipping trade declined.

In 1870, Lamoine separated from Trenton and was incorporated as a town. It was named after an early resident, Andre LeMoyne. The Marlboro section of the town remained a part of Hancock until 1933. The population reached a peak in 1880 with over 800 people, but it began to decline thereafter, reaching a low point in the 1920s and 1930s. As shipping and fishing disappeared, the Lamoine economy suffered. Many residents in the late 1880's migrated to Massachusetts for employment in the textile mills or as carpenters or went West. There were some attempts to promote Lamoine as a summer resort, hoping to raise property values and provide seasonal employment to the residents, but the developers met with no success. Plans to bring the railroad to Lamoine were also unsuccessful.

Hopes for the town's economy were raised when the U.S. Navy chose Lamoine as the site for a coaling station for its ships, located at the site of the current State Park. The station was completed in 1902, but was only in operation for a short while. Oil was already replacing coal as the major fuel used by the Navy. During World War I, the station was used for the storage of nitrates, used in making explosives. After that, much of the Station was dismantled for scrap. In the 1930's the University of Maine acquired some of the buildings for a biological laboratory. It became a State Park in the 1950's.

Around the turn of the century, ice was an important product, being harvested at Blunt's Pond and shipped to Boston. There was also a large sardine cannery located at Lamoine Beach at this time and another smaller one at the mouth of the Skillings River at Marlboro. Neither seem to have been in operation very long. There were also two hotels in Lamoine around this time. One was Shore Acres at Lamoine Beach; the other was the Gault Hotel, located where the State Park is now.

The coast remained Lamoine's greatest asset but now it was because of its scenic beauty. The population of summer residents grew, particularly after World War II. Many former residents who had had to move elsewhere to find employment continued to maintain summer homes here. Between the wars, many Lamoine families supported themselves with some farming and with seasonal work in neighboring resort towns, particularly Bar Harbor.

World War II brought a major change to the landscape of Lamoine as gravel pits were dug all over the town to provide gravel to build the airport in Trenton. It was not the first time gravel had been dug and sold in Lamoine; in the 1800's there was a

gravel operation near Berry's Cove and another along the Jordan River that shipped gravel by boat. Today gravel operations have replaced fishing as Lamoine's major natural resource industry.

C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission lists six numbered prehistoric archaeological sites in Lamoine. All are coastal shell middens. With the exception of Site 43-4, the Boynton Site at Old Point, none have been scientifically surveyed.

The Commission has designated most of the shore of Lamoine as "archaeologically sensitive," with the exceptions of Raccoon and Partridge Coves, part of Berry Cove, and the upper reaches of the Jordan River. A mechanism for review of construction activity in these areas should be set up. The one site in Lamoine on which material has actually been published is the Boynton Site. It was first excavated in 1913 by Warren K. Moorehead, then director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum in Andover, Massachusetts. It was again dug in 1916 by George G. Heye of the Museum of the American Indian (now a part of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.), and in 1948 by Wendell Hadlock and Douglas Byers of the Robert Abbe Museum of Bar Harbor, Maine. The most recent digging at the Boynton Site was in 1983 by a group of Ellsworth High School students. There was also been extensive casual and unrecorded digging at the site.

When Morehead began his work on the site, he estimated the Boynton Site at about 300 meters by 150 meters with depths of a meter and a half, making it one of the larger sites on the Maine coast.

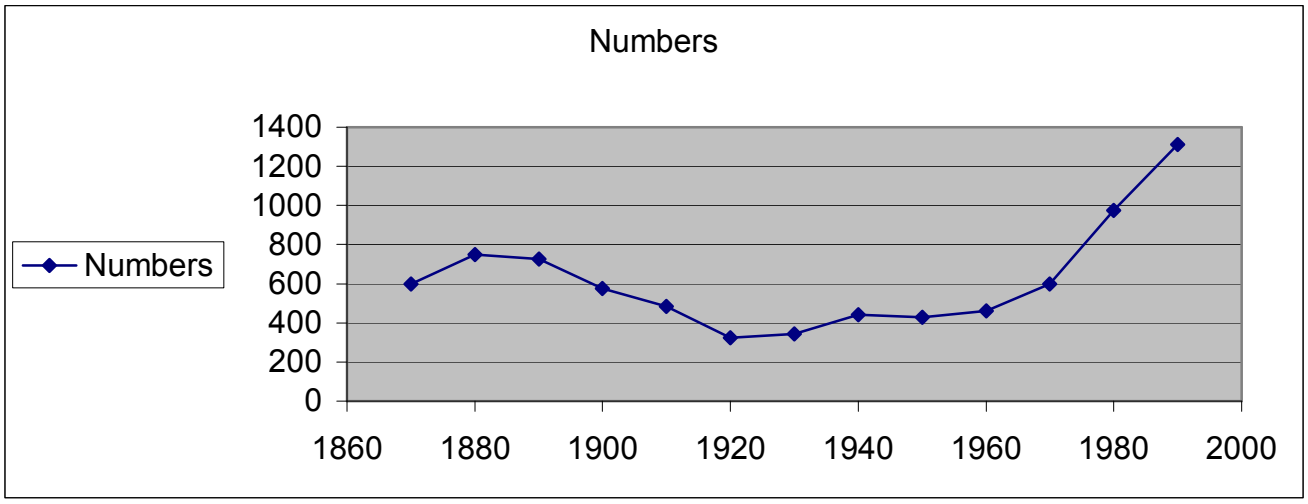
Moorehead's excavations indicated two or possible three periods of prehistoric occupation and yielded about 5,000 artifacts, including bone points, fish hooks, and harpoons; chipped stone points and knives; ground stone tools; pottery; and small numbers of copper and slate artifacts. Heye found the same type of material taking 2,200 artifacts from the site. Byers and Hadlock found an additional 500 objects. No firm evidence of a habitation site has been found.

Currently, the artifacts and field notes from the Byers and Hadlock expedition are held at the Abbe Museum where they have been catalogued but not yet accessioned. Moorehead's material, including field notes and a number of photographs, are at the Peabody Museum at Andover, Massachusetts. Local Research could not locate the Heye material but it may be at the Smithsonian or in the Heye Collection at the University of Pennsylvania.

Archaeologists do not currently recommend any further research at the Boynton shell heap due to the extensive amount of work already done, and the quantity and duration of amateur diggings and "pot hunting" at the site.

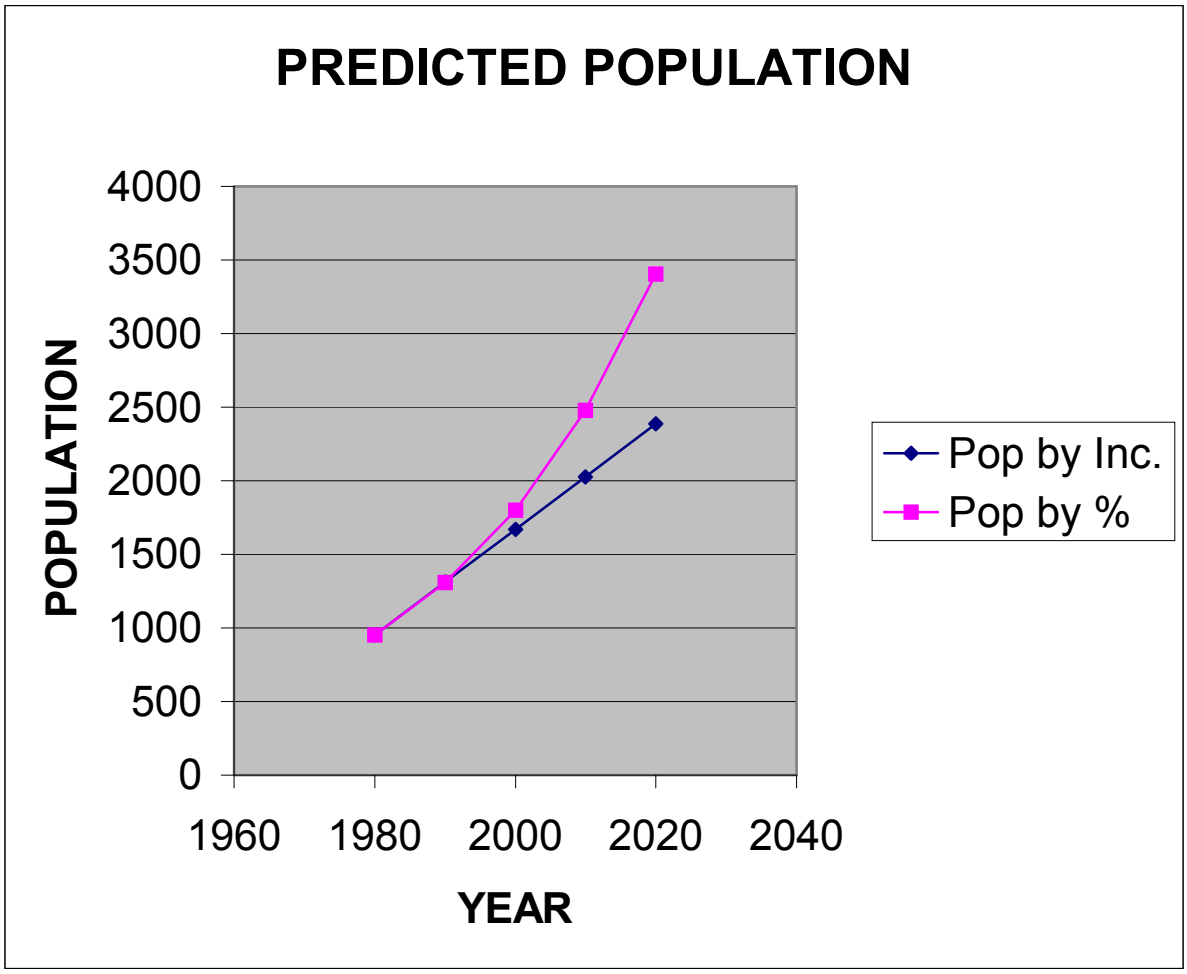
PART II DEMOGRAPHICS

A. POPULATION TRENDS



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

The Lamoine population is expected to continue its growth and any long range planning must start with this basic factor. The increase in population from 1970 to 1980 was about 57% and from 1980 to 1990 was 37.5% per decade. If you examine these figures closely, you would note the 1980-90 percentage increase of 37.5% represented an increase of 358 people, and the increase in the preceding decade represented an increase of 338 people, so the addition of 358, the most recent gain per decade, might be a more conservative approach to predicting future growth. We have used both a percent change based on the last decade, and an increment approach, adding 358 people per decade to predict future population.



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

Since there is a considerable difference by the two methods, the population must be closely followed over the next decade to see which method of prediction is the better.

While the population of Lamoine has exceeded predictions, rising by 37.6% over the last decade, this change is not due to local births exceeding deaths. This factor would account for only 11% of the increase so there has been an in-migration of over three hundred people. The most recent data on the age distribution shows the pattern compared to the county and state data.

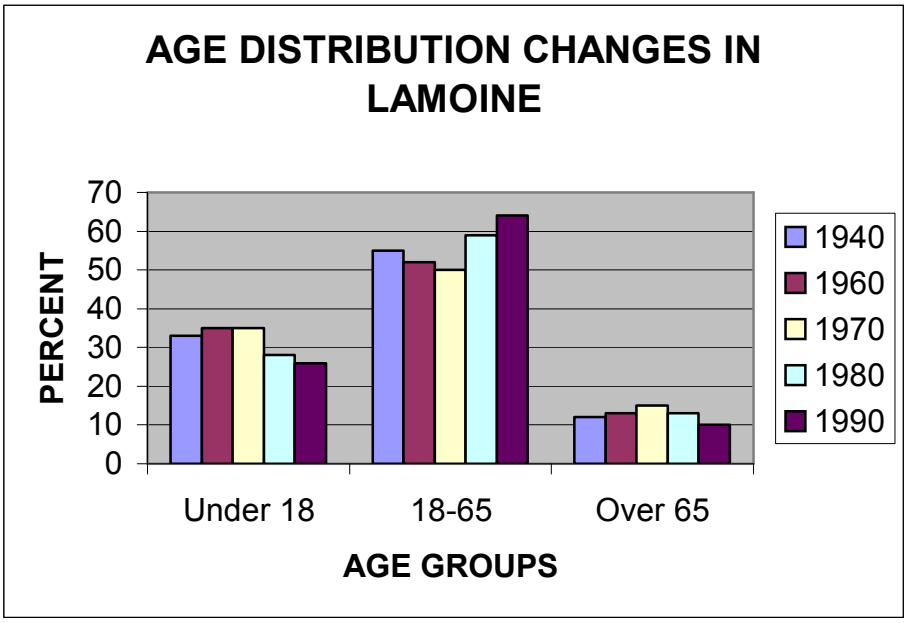
B. AGE DISTRIBUTION LAMOINE 1990**

AGE GROUP	LAMOINE		HANCOCK CTY		STATE OF MAINE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5 years	85	6.5	3,205	6.8	85,722	7.0
5-17 years	239	18.2	8,130	17.3	223,280	18.2
18-20 years	37	2.8	1,881	4.0	56,232	4.6
21-24 years	43	3.3	2,270	4.8	67,540	5.5
25-44 years	440	33.6	14,906	31.8	398,580	32.5
45-54 years	168	12.8	4,899	10.4	124,751	10.2
55-59 years	82	6.3	2,180	4.6	54,216	4.4
60-64 years	59	4.5	2,322	4.9	54,234	4.4
65-74 years	90	6.9	3,835	8.2	91,600	7.5
75-85 years	54	4.1	2,435	5.2	53,547	4.4
over 85 years	14	1.1	885	1.9	18,226	1.4
Total population	1,311		46,948		1,227,928	
Median age	36.7		35.8		33.9	

**FROM THE 1990 CENSUS DATA

The Lamoine population profile indicates that the community is comparable to the county except for a shortfall of almost 3% in the young adult group (18-24 years old) and an excess of 4% among older age groups (45-59 years old). Compared to state-wide figures the pattern is the same. There is a shortage of young adults and a population peak shift toward the 45-59 age group.

C. AGE CHANGES

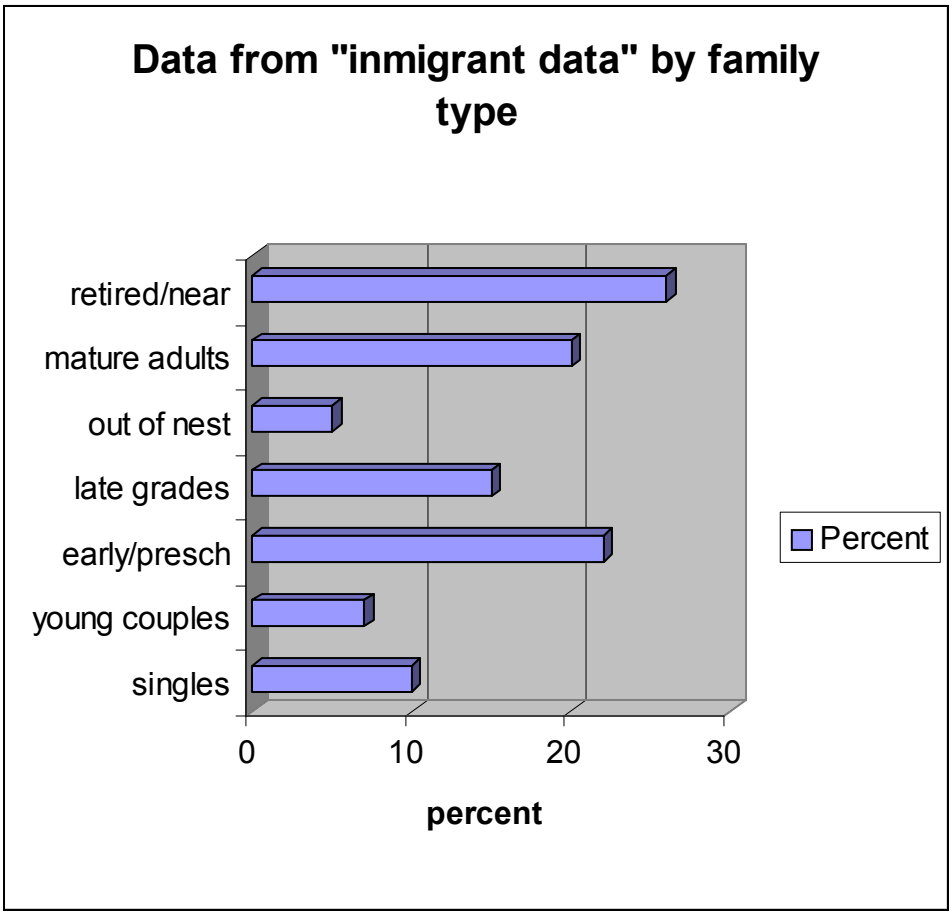


(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

From this table, one can see the changing distribution among age groups. Note that the 18-65 age group, whose percentage of the population dropped from 1940 to 1970, has been growing for the last twenty years. The trend will probably continue and the over 65-year group show an increase, as this spills over with time.

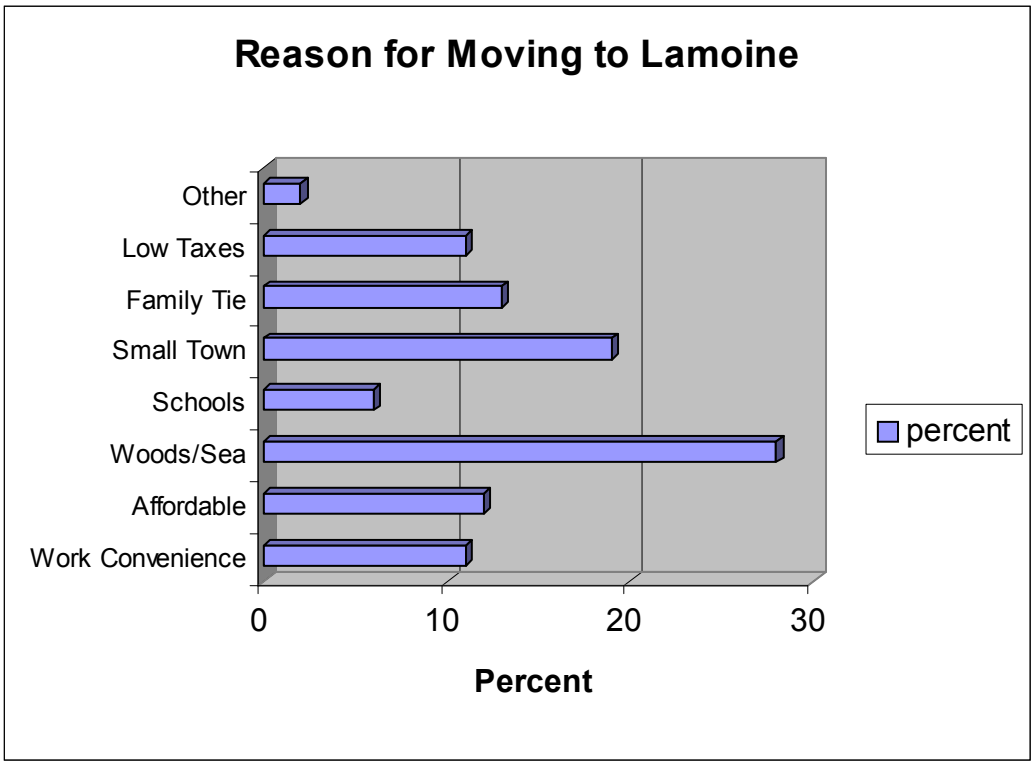
The community survey conducted in 1991, hereafter, simply called "the Survey", shows the type of family grouping currently providing the growth impetus. Respondents placed themselves into the categories and this information, taken with the census data, indicates that a continuance of the existing inmigrant patterns will lead to an increase in the average age in the Lamoine population mixture and that there will be more 45-65 year olds in the next decade.

D. INMIGRANT INFORMATION



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

This data also indicates that the future school population will probably lag behind the total population increase. This means that school planning for the future will have to be conservative for the next decade or until the ratio of the school population/total population becomes more clearly established. The need for social services for the elderly may, conversely, increase more rapidly than casually anticipated. This trend may turn out to be ameliorated by the socio-economic cross section entering the community whose capacity to move may indicate greater than average financial resources.



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

CHART DATA FROM 1991 SURVEY

It is clear that a major reason for choosing Lamoine for a new home is its rural coastal character. Financial considerations were often a factor. Family ties in the area were also important in bringing people back to the town.

The graph below shows the origins of the people moving into Lamoine. The largest group of new residents comes from Mt. Desert and other surrounding towns but another part of the recent influx is from out of state.

While it is obvious that the physical attributes of the town are the dominant attraction for people entering the community, many of these newcomers are moving from towns of similar attractiveness. Fifty-two percent of these people are merely changing towns within the Hancock County and Washington county area, and two thirds of these are from within Hancock County, itself.

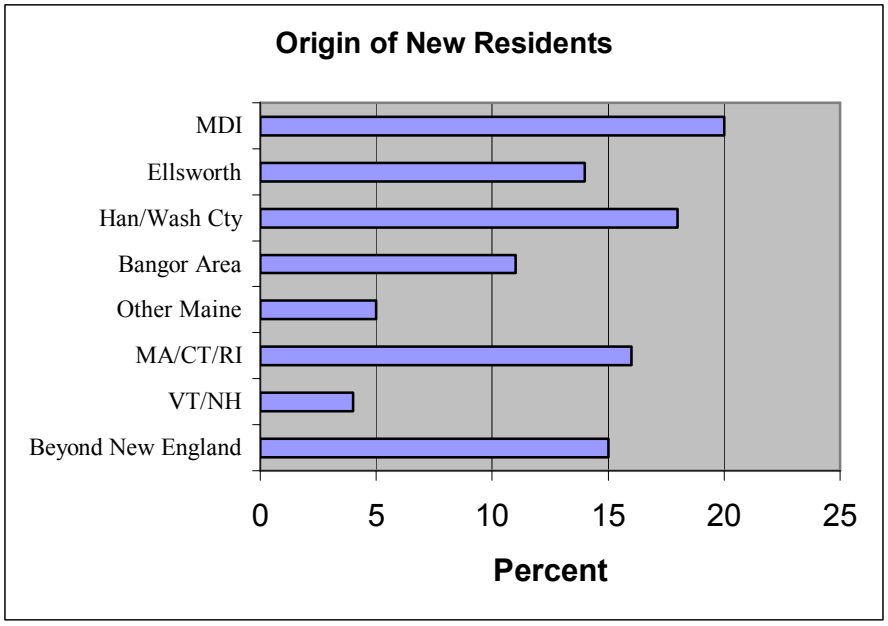


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CHART DATA FROM 1991 SURVEY

There must be an additional factor and so one must either presume that Lamoine's locale is more convenient to where these people work, or economic factors, which were cited by 25% of respondents as being a consideration, were important in the choice. Some 35% of our new residents came from out of state, many of them being retirees or near retirees, and these may have been looking for an area with affordable housing. This may be a factor in our growth.

Since some twenty percent move here from Mount Desert Island which has an acute housing shortage, we should be aware of any large-scale projects there which would decrease movement into Lamoine. Ellsworth is continually adding housing so the number entering Lamoine from there is probably already in some type of equilibrium.

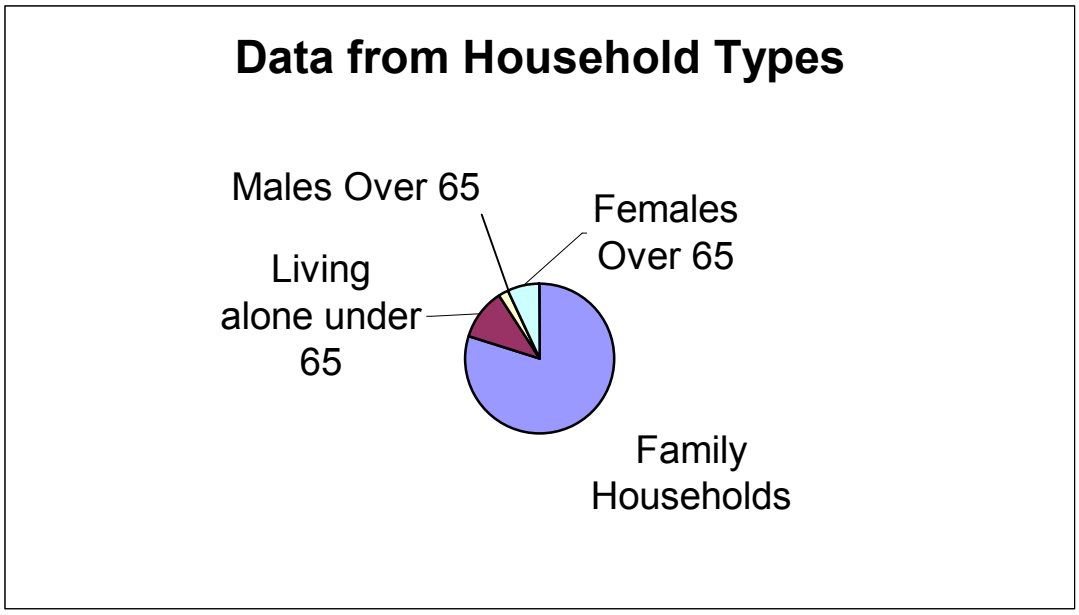
E. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS **

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Households	501	100%
Family Households	380	76% of all households
Married Couple-Families	328	65% of all households 86% of Family Households
Single Parent, Female	42	8% of all households 11% of Family Households
Single Parent, Male	10	2% of all households 3% of Family Households

Non Family Households	121	24% of all
Living Alone	96	19% of all households 79% of non-family Households
Living Alone-over 65	44	9% of all households 46% of Living Alone
Living Alone – Over 65		
Female	33	7% of all Households 34% of Living Alone 75% of Living Alone over 65
Male	11	2% of all Households 11% of Living Alone 25% of Living Alone over 65

	Lamoine	Hancock County	State of Maine
Persons Per Household	2.62	2.48	2.56
Persons Per Family	2.97	2.94	3.03

** Chart Data from 1990 Census



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

There are no institutional groupings in Lamoine. There are a significant number of single parent households and day care availability is usually more pressing within this group. With current trends towards both parents in two-parent households working, child care facilities in the community should be encouraged and their cost and availability monitored.

Lamoine is developing a significant population of elderly people who are living alone, almost a tenth of our households, and the community is almost totally lacking in an infrastructure to deal with this. In the past, we have depended heavily on this group having strong family support elsewhere in the area and have relied on neighbors relaying the problems to the relatives.

When there was no family support, our town officers handled emergencies on an ad hoc basis. Ongoing problems were, normally, referred to the appropriate state agency. With our local government totally part-time, this is an awkward procedure if the state agency does not pick up the problem and there are few, if any, routine channels to make the Lamoine Selectmen aware of the continuance of a local need for monitoring the problem.

F. POPULATION OF LAMOINE BY SEX AND ETHNIC STATUS **

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER	%
Females	678	51.7
Males	633	48.3
White	1302	99.3
Black	0	0.0
Native American	7	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Other	1	0.1
Hispanic Origin	10	1.0

** Chart Data from 1990 Census

ANCESTRY-LAMOINE*

GROUP	PERCENT	GROUP	PERCENT
English	28	French	1
German	2	Greek	<1
Irish	10	Italian	1
Norwegian	1	Russian	<1
Scottish	3	Other	2

16% reported being a mixture of two groups and 25% of three groups from the list above. 9% did not get recorded.
*Chart Data from 1980 Census

BIRTH LOCALE*

State of Maine	72%
Other States	25%
Other than USA	3%

* Chart Data from 1980 Census

The local population is a relatively homogeneous group and is almost exclusively of northern European origin showing a considerable mix of all these elements. Three-quarters of the residents were born in Maine. This distribution is similar to that found in earlier censuses.

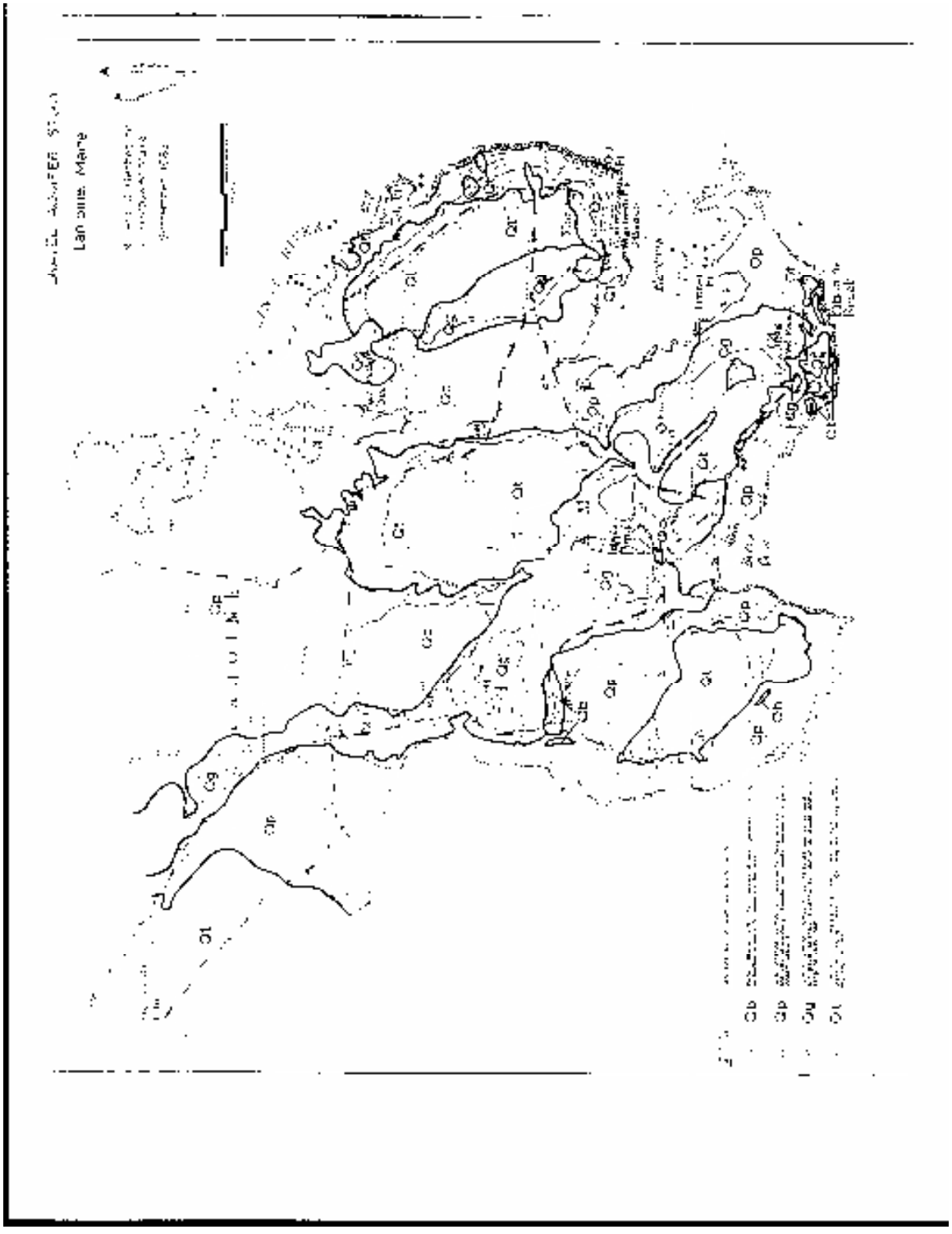
PART III LAND USAGE

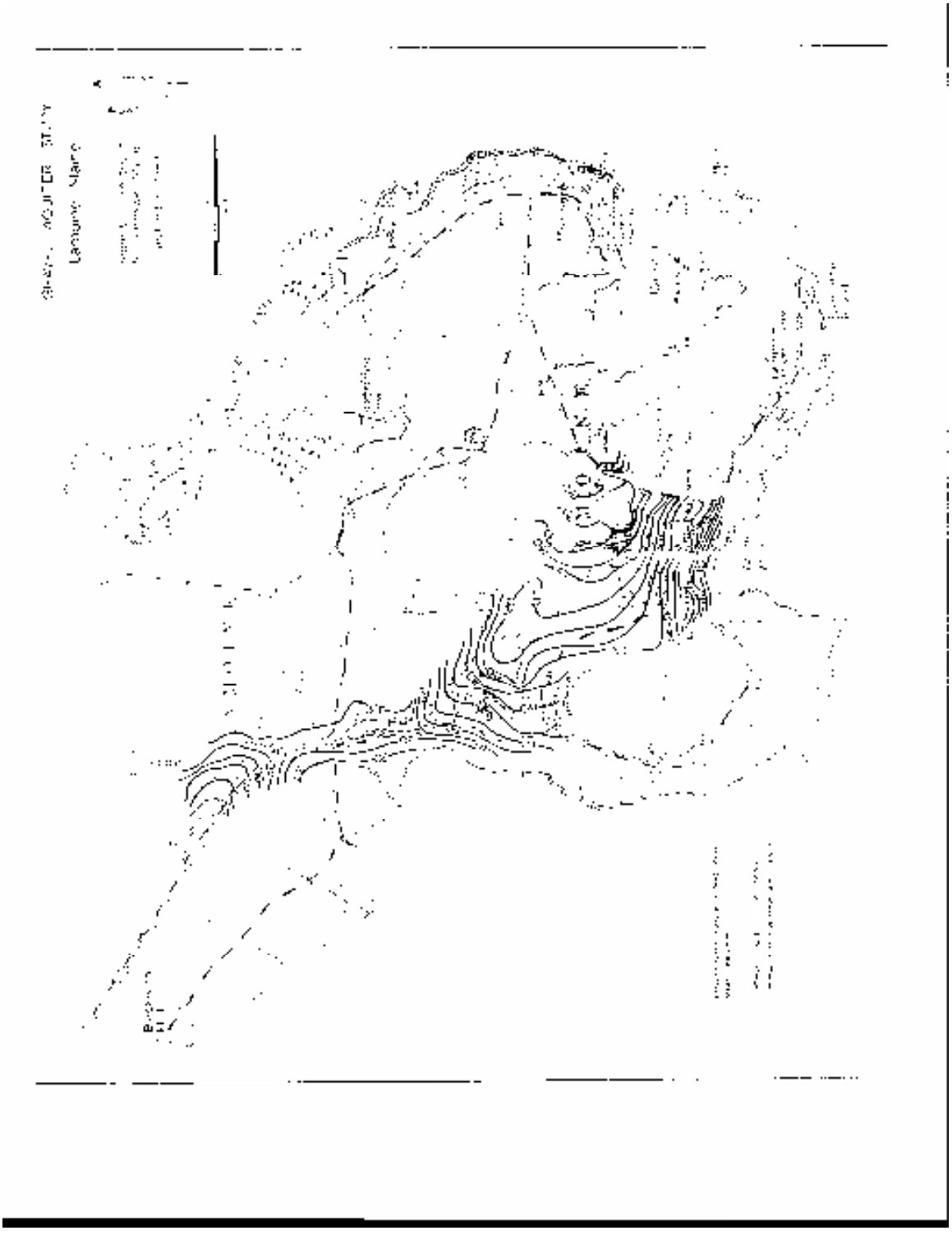
A. SOILS AND GEOLOGY

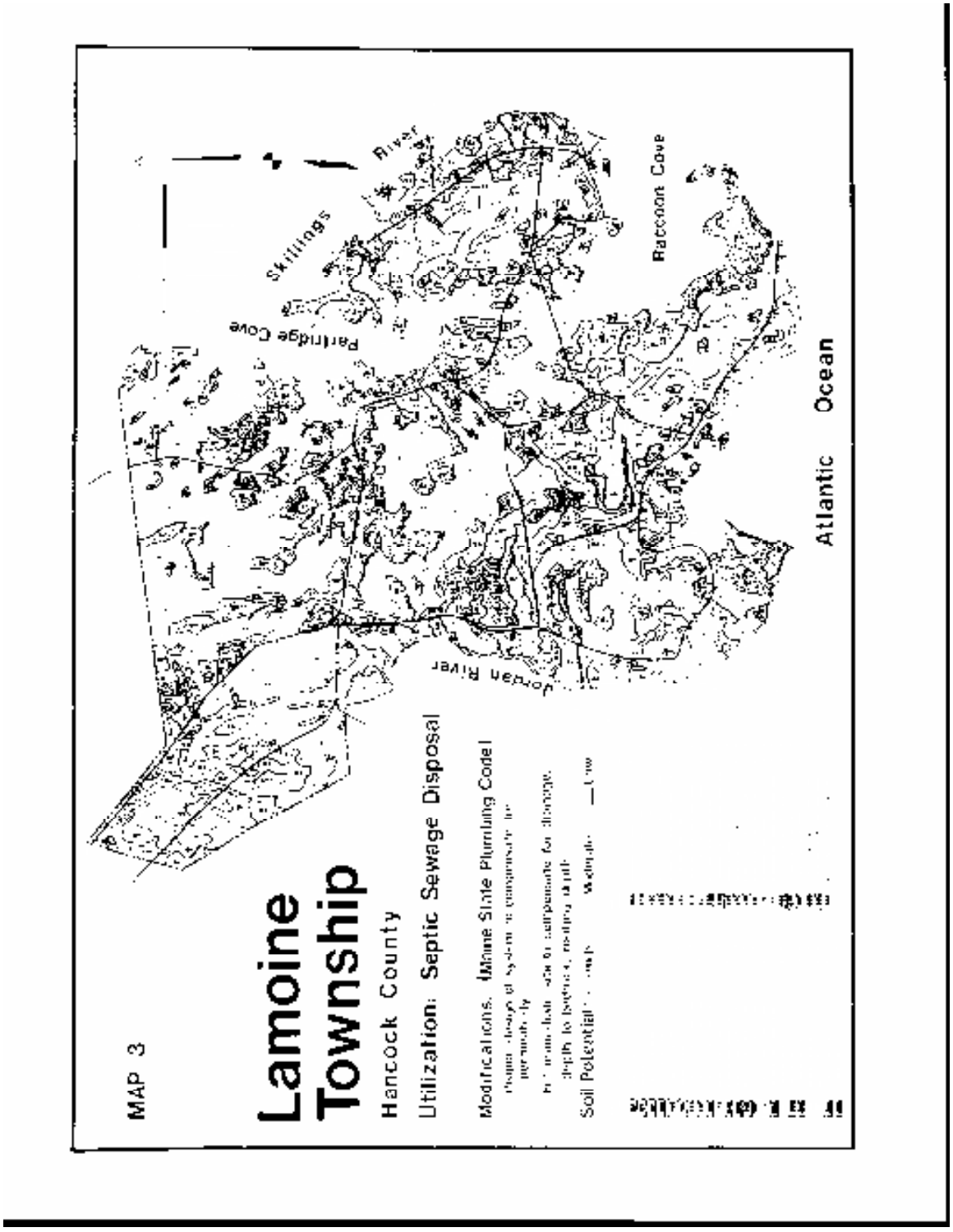
The soils and geology of Lamoine have been extensively catalogued. The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station used the community for a pilot study to demonstrate soil study data usage. The result was SOIL POTENTIAL RATING FOR LOCAL LAND USE PLANNING AT A LOCAL LEVEL IN MAINE, Bulletin 747, 1977, 141 pages, the booklet being totally devoted to the soils of Lamoine. A copy of this analysis is kept in the Town Office. In addition, in 1983, the Planning Board commissioned a study of the principal sand and gravel aquifer of the town through a grant from Maine's Coastal Program whose funding was derived from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Coastal Zone Management. This study was done for Lamoine by Robert G. Gerber, Inc., Consulting Engineers & Geologists of South Harpswell Maine and the study contains some 50 pages of data on the hydrological characteristics of the community.

Most of the community has soils that are unsuited for simple septic systems unless compensated for soil permeability, with immediate site filling to compensate for drainage, depth to bedrock, and rooting depths, in accordance with the Maine State Plumbing Code. Some areas cannot be compensated in this manner. The map on the next page shows the areas that can be made suitable in white and unsuitable areas are shown shaded. Contractors working in the town should be advised of the necessity to reinforce trench walls during work and to provide adequate drainage for foundations.

Lamoine consists, principally, of various types of glacial, marine and stream sediments. The town's surface gradually slopes up from the sea, rising to its highest point of slightly over 300 feet on Beckwith Hill in the northwestern part of town. More than half of the town, though, is less than 100 feet high. Besides the Beckwith rise, there are three other ridges of glacial till and supporting bedrock: one running northwest from the western side of Berry Cove, a second running north-northwest from Marlboro, and a third starting from Lamoine State Park with Blunt's Pond in its middle. Sand and gravel is deposited on top of the till and bedrock and represents glacial eskers left some ten to thirteen thousand years ago when the glaciers retreated. These sand and gravel deposits are the principal aquifers of the town.







Note: This map is the original from the Soil Potential Report, not the original contained in the Comprehensive Plan, but the information is identical.

The four distinct types of surface deposits are shown on the map following page 15. The principal aquifer is in the sand and gravel of the beaded eskers and submarine fans of glacial stream deposits. There are several raised beach deposits (Qb). These mantle wave cut terraces are made up of medium to coarse sand. The glacial till in Lamoine is a mixture of sand, silt, clay, and gravel (Qt). The fourth type of deposit is a blanket of massive to thinly laminated glaciomarine silts and clays of the Presumpscot Formation which underlies much of the town (Qp). See the geology appendix for further details of these soils.

There are numerous springs in the town; the most well known are Latona Spring in East Lamoine and Cold Spring, the water source for about fifty users at Lamoine Corners. The only true surface water in Lamoine is Blunt's Pond, essentially a water table pond with no true surface outlet.

B. LAND AND SOIL MAPPING

Lamoine was the pilot town in a Maine Agricultural Experiment Station project and the soils were classified and mapped in 1977 and are reported in their Bulletin 747 entitled SOIL POTENTIAL RATING FOR LAND USE PLANNING AT A LOCAL LEVEL IN MAINE. The only copies now in existence are those kept in the Lamoine Town Office and these should not leave this locale. In addition the Frenchman Bay Conservancy had a contract to provide a consistent set of GIS maps to the communities littoral to the bay and this project was completed in late 1991.

C. THE LAMOINE AQUIFER

The dark contour lines on the aquifer map show the position of the average ground water table position and the rate and direction of the ground water flow. The map shows the assumed boundaries of the aquifer, contained on its sides by less permeable glaciomarine soils. The water table is recharged by precipitation. Water level table represent a balance between this precipitation and the rate at which water can leak out through the "leaky" boundaries of the confining soils. A ground water high is in the vicinity of Blunt's Pond with a ridge extending northwest to a ground water low in the esker near the Town Hall. Cold Spring is in this ridge. Basically ground water flow can be determined for any point on this map since the flow will be at right angles to the ground water contours. Leached solute from the town landfill will eventually flow toward the northwest corner of Berry Cove.

There is a second gravel deposit and presumed aquifer around the gravel pit area to the interior from Seal Point Road. This has not been analyzed.

D. HOUSING

Lamoine is almost exclusively a residential community with medium and low-cost housing and a scattering of more expensive housing. Mobile homes are 13% of the local housing. There is one Mobile Home Park that is mainly in Hancock. Only three of the mobile homes in this park are in Lamoine.

STRUCTURAL AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS**

LAMOINE

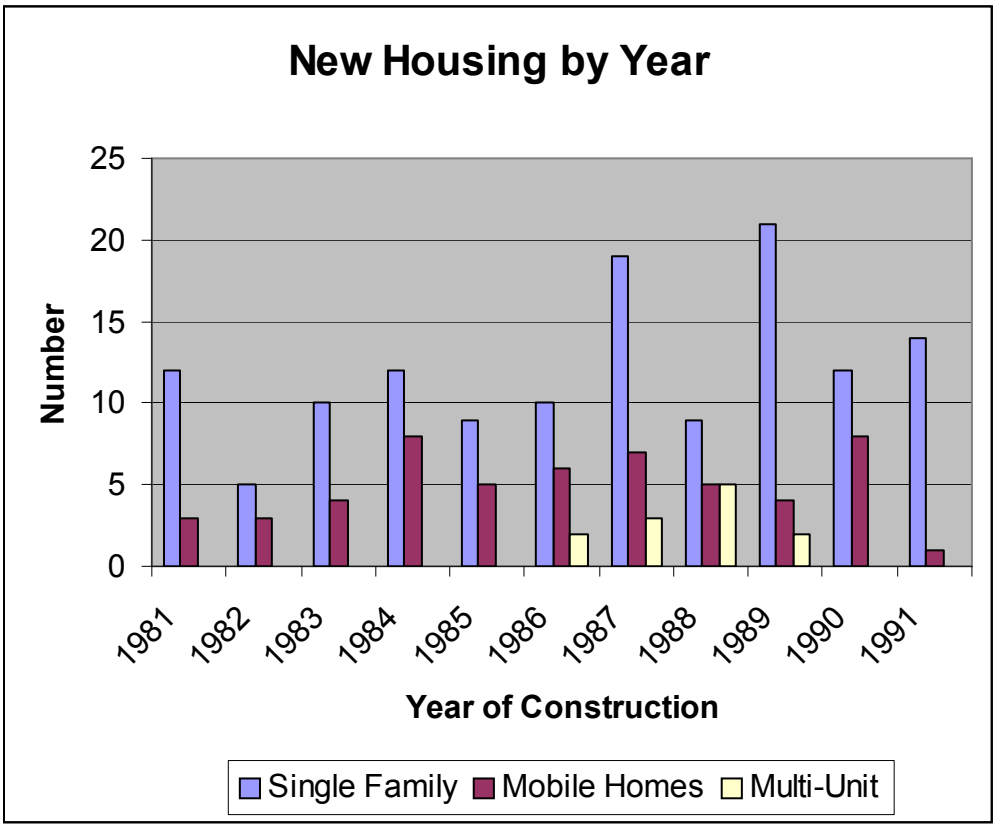
Total Housing Units	692
Units in Structure	
1 Unit, Detached	569
1 Unit, Attached	12
2-4 Units	20
Mobile Homes	91
Mean Number of Rooms	5.9
Occupied Units	501
Units with 1 or more persons per room	12
Vacant Units	191
Seasonal	146
Non-Seasonal	45#
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	1.9##
Rental Vacancy Rate	5.5###

Includes rentals, houses for sale unoccupied
##For Sale, vacants, divided by total homeowner occupancy
Vacant rentals/total rental units
**Data from 1990 Census

In 1990, Lamoine housing units totaled 692. Of the 692 units, 501, or 72%, were occupied and 146, or 21%, were seasonal units. There were 45 vacancies, 6% of the total units. The vacant units represented rentals and houses for sale. Of the year-round housing, 88% were single-family housing units. There were 86, or 12% renter-occupied units.

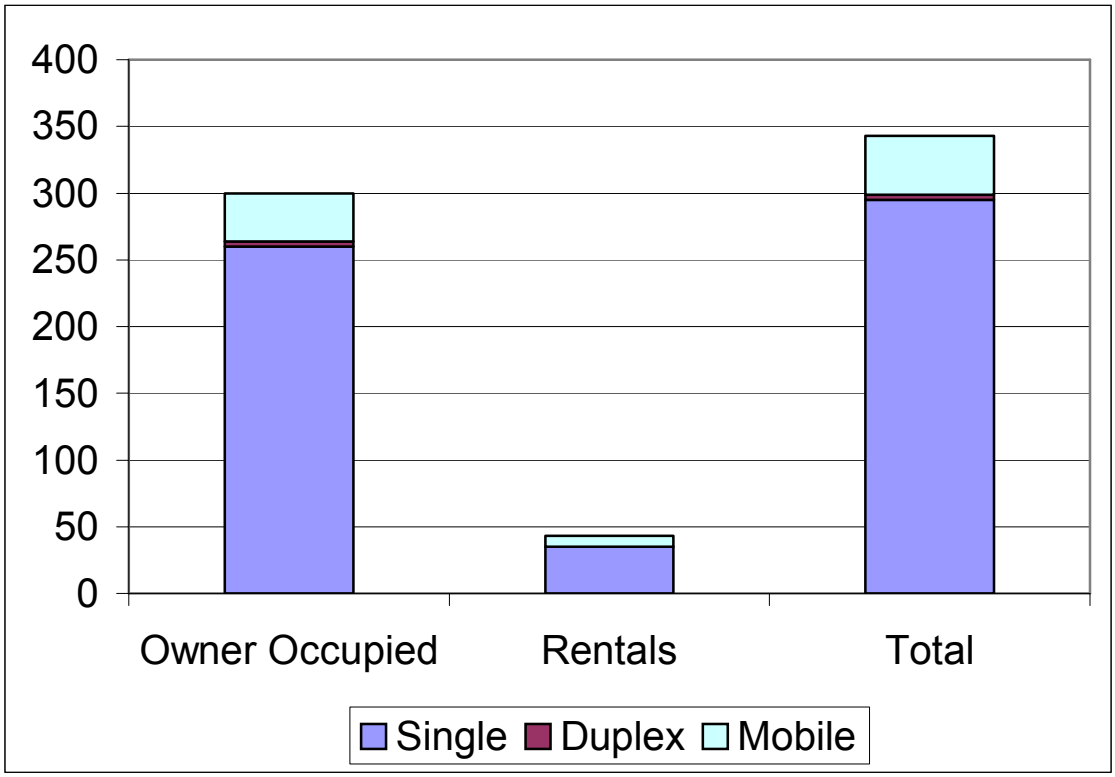
The 1980 Federal Census indicated that local housing was 86% single family, 13% mobile homes, and 1% duplex units. Clearly 99% of local housing is single-family occupancy. To date, development has consisted, almost exclusively, of subdivision for single occupancy type residence. While a large amount of land has changed hands in the last few years, and rumors of condos and time-shares have been constant, there has been only one multi-unit apartment house with only four units actually constructed.

The growth of new housing units since 1980 shows a definite pattern of increase in single family and mobile home units, single-family units growing the fastest. Multiple occupancy units grew briefly, 1986-89, but the construction of these has stopped during the current recession. The graph below shows these changes and is corrected for loss of units through fire or demolition in each year.



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

The quality of the housing in the community is periodically reviewed by the assessors and updated by them whenever state law requires a reassessment and whenever a building permit has been issued within the tax year. Seasonal homes are often converted to year round use.



(*Table is an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*

4. OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING

It is clear that most housing in the community is owner occupied and the following tables provide the most recent data on such housing.

a. Comparative Data

Category	Lamoine	Hancock County	Maine
Total Units	415	13,876	327,888
Single/Duplex	343	11,637	268,922
Persons/Unit	2.7	2.6	2.7
Mean # of Rooms	5.9	5.9	6.1

b. Housing financial data from Census Sampling, 1990

Category	Lamoine	Hancock County	State of Maine
Total Subunits in sample	222	8,552	214,663
Values in Dollars			
Under 50,000	25	1,535	37,489
50-99,999	122	3,894	95,187
100-149,999	39	1,573	49,286
150-199,999	16	718	18,040
200-299,999	9	517	9,995
Above 300,000	11	315	4,666
Lower Quartile*	66,200	58,700	60,100
Median	86,800	85,200	87,400
Upper Quartile**	123,200	126,300	123,300

*top of lower quartile
** bottom of upper quartile

For a housing need analysis see appendix 2

5. FOOD STAMP DATA HANCOCK CTY-ELLSWORTH AMERICAN DECEMBER 12, 1991 SECT. 2, P 9.

Category	Lamoine	Hancock Cty	Washington Cty	State of Maine
Households with Stamps	18	1,333	2,536	51,912
Percent of Households	3.6	7.3	19.1	11.2
Number of People	38	3,092	6,068	118,362
Percent of People	2.9	6.8	17.1	9.9
Average Household Size	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4

The food stamp data would tend to confirm the economic data shown in the housing and migration information. Either the town is somewhat better off than the generality of the county and state or we have a communication problem, presumably with our elderly population, as to aid availability.

E. LAND USAGE IN THE COMMUNITY

According to the surveys conducted over the past five years, the feeling of the town is to keep the community's character approximately the same as it is at this time. This plan, therefore, will consider the wishes of the town while trying to meet the directives of the state.

SURVEY DATA

The following are abstracted, by various subsets, from the 1987 and 1991 Surveys and indicates some aspects of the community's feelings.

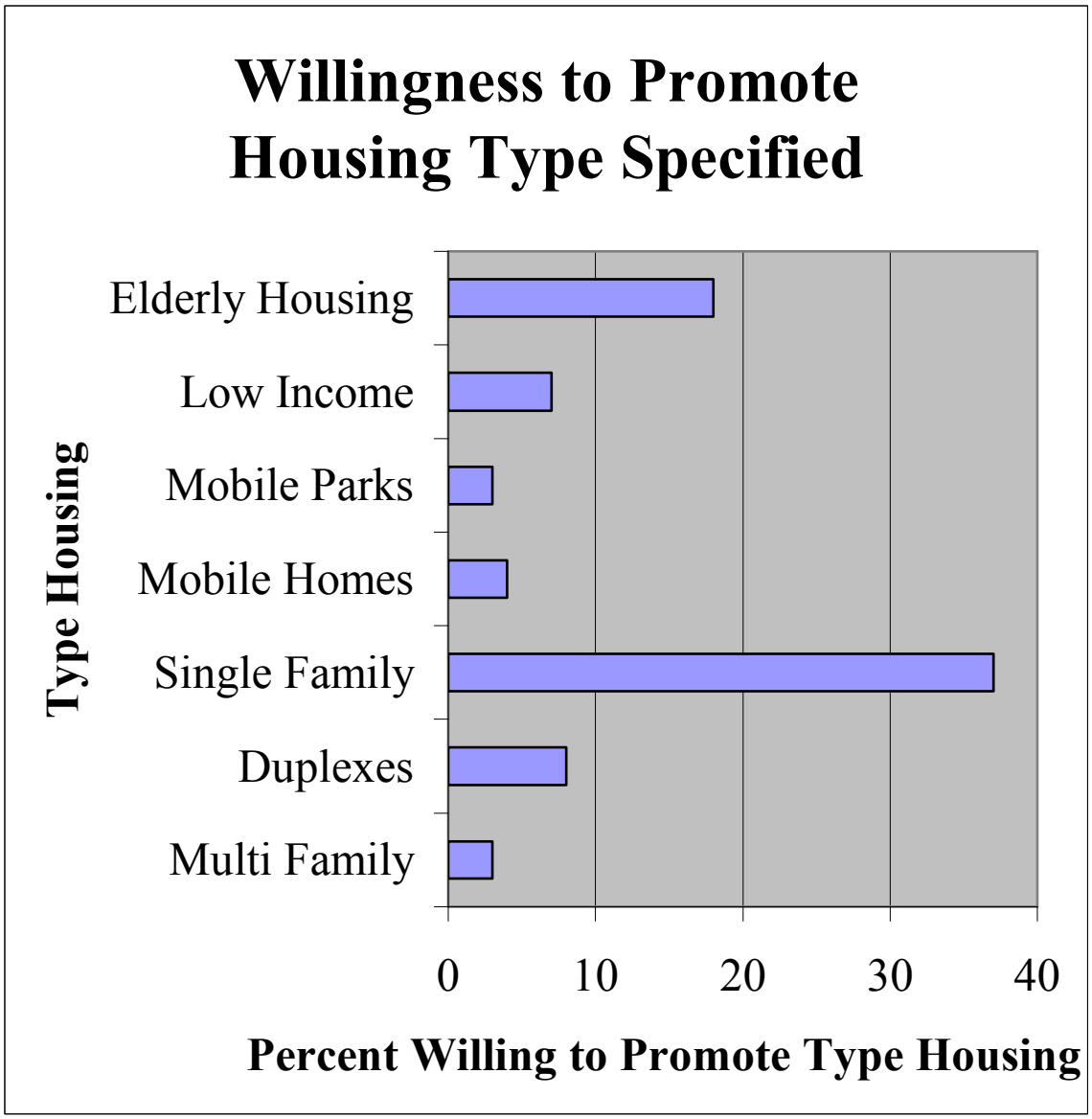
PERCENT ENCOURAGING HOUSING TYPE USAGE INDICATED (1987)

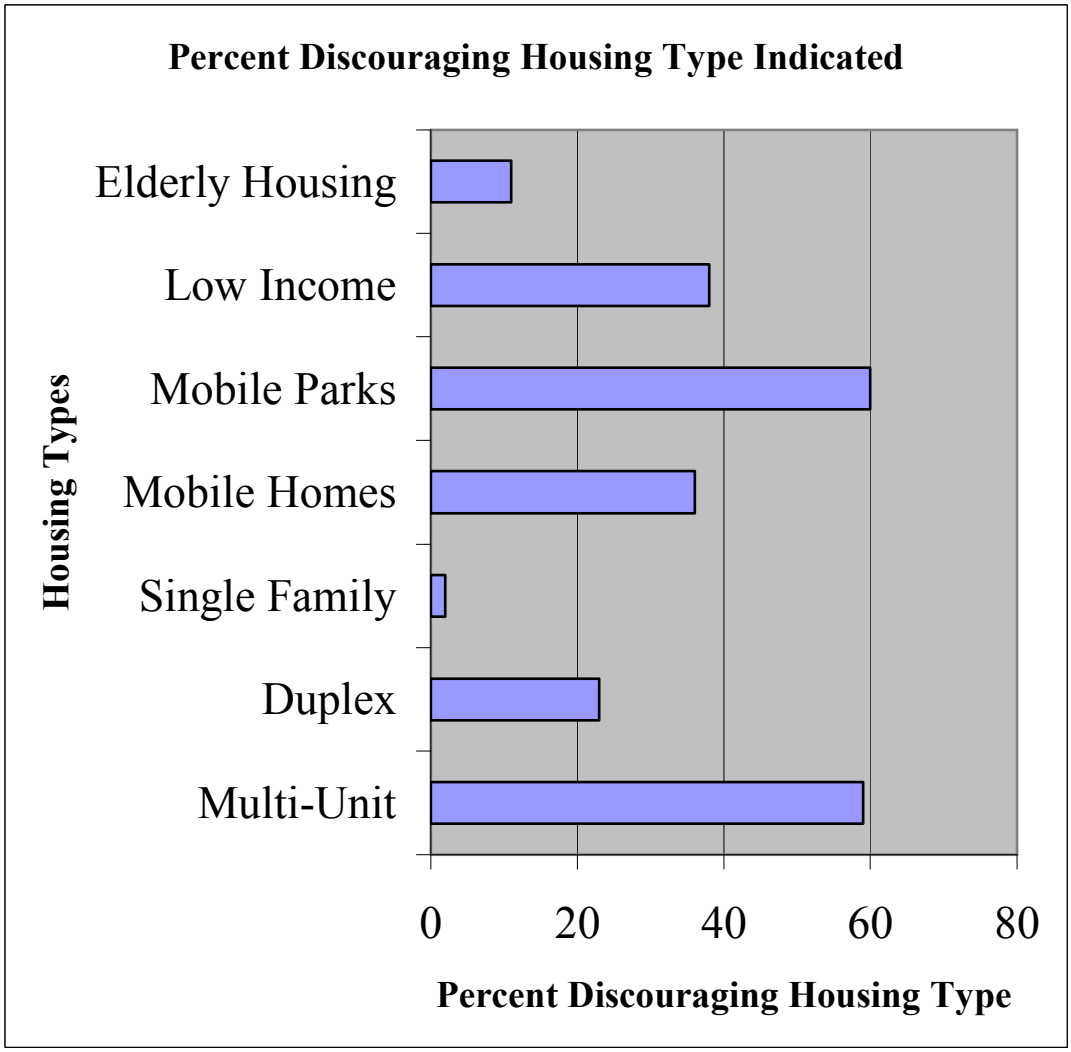
	All People	Year Round Residents	Summer Only	Land Owners	Renters	Located Shore	Interior
Single	95	95	97	95	100	97	84
Duplex	30	31	26	29	45	30	29
Apts	19	19	15	19	27	18	20
Elderly	63	62	78	62	55	60	65
Condos	13	11	23	21	18	16	12

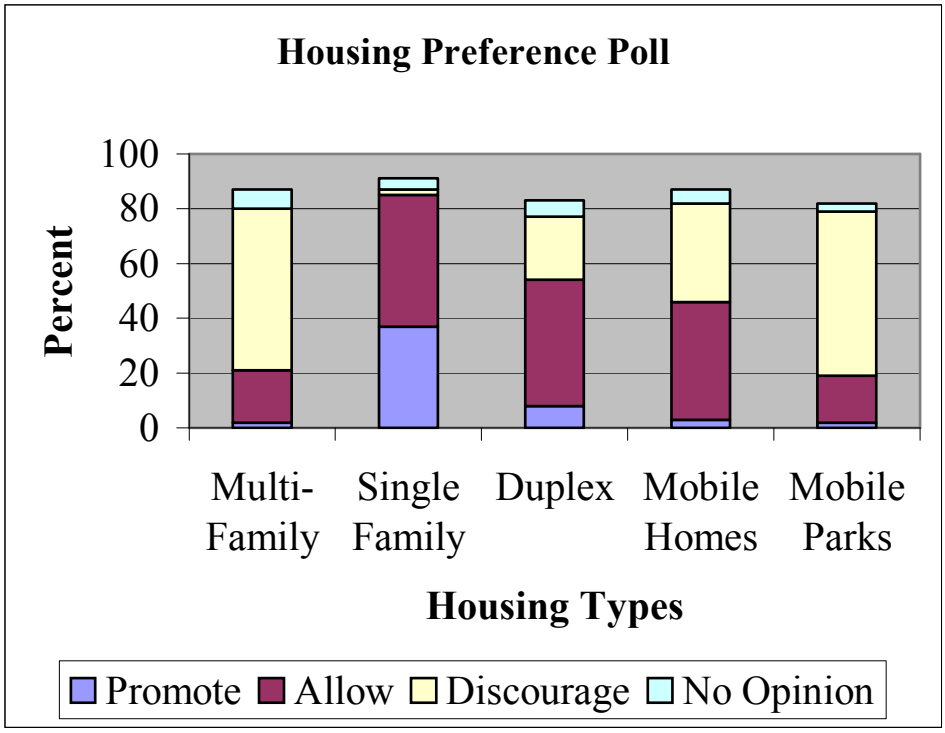
PERCENT FAVORING VARIOUS LAND USAGES (1987)

		LAND OWNERS HOLDING			
	Renters	0-1 Acre	1-5 Acres	6-25 Acres	25+ Acres
Single	100	96	95	93	93
Duplex	45	20	31	36	27
Apts	27	11	21	19	20
Elderly	55	73	62	68	50
Condos	18	14	11	15	13

The following graphs were derived from the 1991 Survey
(The graphs are approximations from the graphs contained in the original comprehensive plan)




Percent Discouraging Housing Type Indicated
Housing Types
Elderly Housing
Low Income
Mobile Parks
Mobile Homes
Single Family
Duplex
Multi-Unit
0
20
40
60
80
Percent Discouraging Housing Type



The surveys indicate that the townspeople would encourage single family residences, duplexes, individual mobile homes on privately owned lots, and housing for the elderly. The data indicate that this ranking is held uniformly across all subgroups in the sample and has been consistent over time.

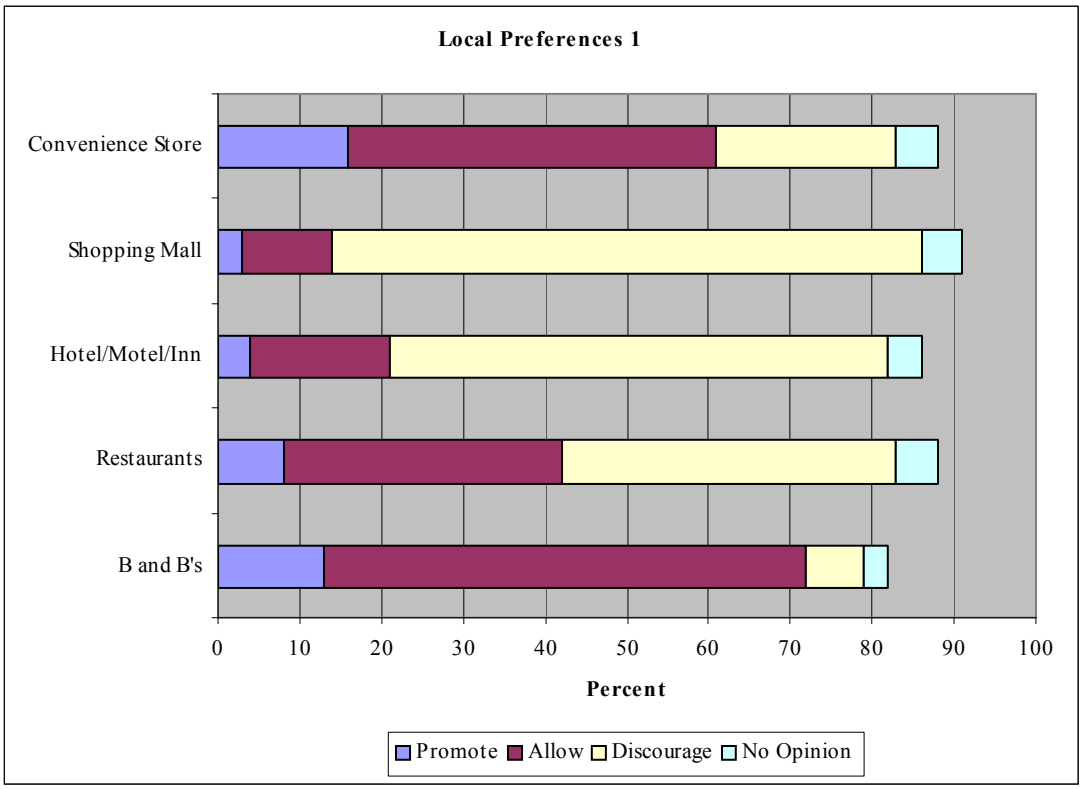
E. NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USAGE

Heavy industrial uses were not encouraged in either survey. However, small businesses such as convenience stores, shellfish processing activities, agricultural and forestry oriented usages, professional offices, and nursing homes had considerable support.

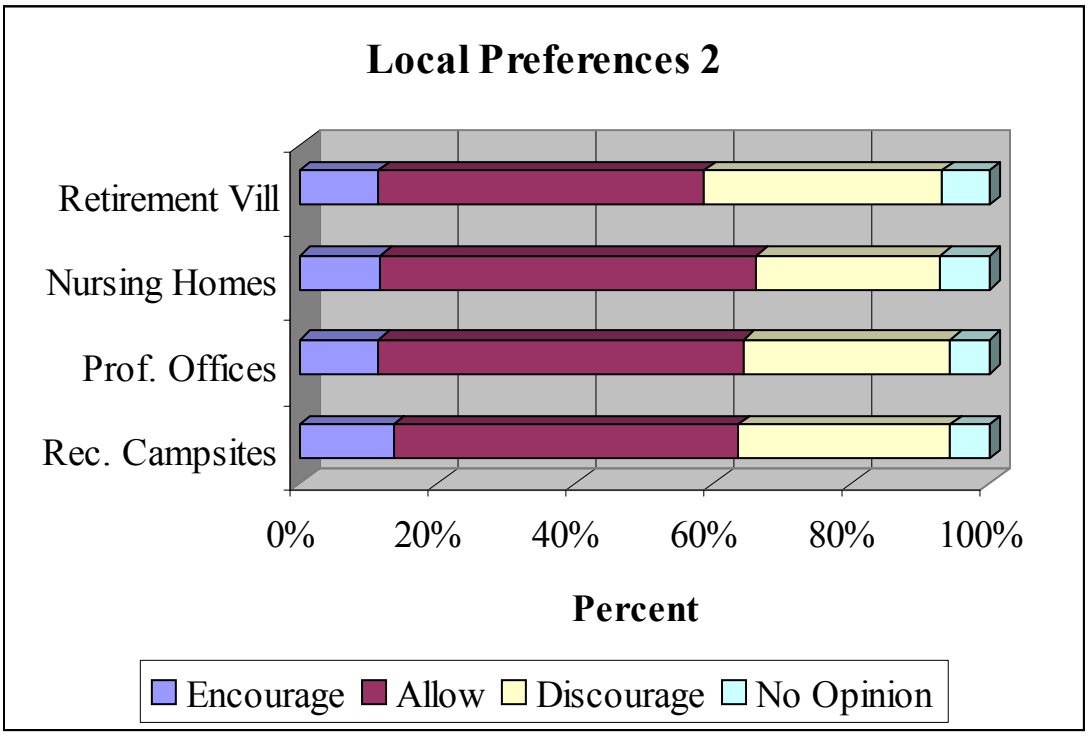
The town survey indicates shore access, wildlife habitats, steep slopes, scenic and historic areas, and groundwater supplies should be protected.

Soil studies of this area show Lamoine to be a very wet area with clay or sandy soil types not lending themselves to extensive heavy construction. The opinion of the town seems to be to keep the town primarily residential with any light development kept as high on the peninsula as is feasible.

The Village area to Blunt's Pond appears to have the most suitable soils for residential housing according to the Soil Potential Rating Study. Small sections of North 184 and Marlboro are also quite acceptable. Most of the rest of the community is not rated very suitable for development. Soils are either too porous or too wet and building without suitable construction precautions can be a problem. New septic systems, in general, must be somewhat modified if they are to meet the State codes. Some areas are too swampy to meet the State codes and are unbuildable under current rules.



(*Tables are an approximation based on the table in the original version of the Comprehensive Plan).*



AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR HANCOCK COUNTY

The following table represents what the Office of Comprehensive Planning considers affordable housing rents and selling prices for communities in Hancock County.

	Affordable*	
Income Range	**Monthly Rent**	**Selling Prices**
Very Low	Up to $250	Up to $23,500
Low	Up to $460	Up to $42,800
Moderate	Up to $890	Up to $83,900

*These figures include utilities, insurances, down payment rates, mortgage interest rates, and tax rates.

The following table compares the average sales price for homes in Lamoine and Hancock County and are derived from the Real Estate Transfer Tax Combined Residential Sale Information for Hancock County, 1990.

AVERAGE SALES PRICE FOR HOMES IN LAMOINE/HANCOCK CTY

	Lamoine	Hancock County
1986	$64,411	$61,461
1987	$64,525	$72,268
1988	$81,309	$91,603

This chart shows that Lamoine does not seem to have a problem with affordable housing. The average sales price for housing in Lamoine is below the average moderate affordable sales price for Hancock County. This is only a crude statistic and does not show the degree of 'affordability' available at the bottom of the range for low-income households. The survey data would seem to confirm some degree of affordability as a substantial number of newcomers indicated economic reasons for their choice of Lamoine for residency. These newcomers may not be from the low-income side of the scale and so these responses may be biased by economic class.

Though the housing in Lamoine is presently adequate, it is recommended that the community set up a permanent housing committee who will keep informed of the following:

1) Federal and state grants available in the area of housing;
2) Landbank approaches the town may use to make property available for elderly housing units, retirement homes or villages, nursing homes or recreational facilities;
3) The housing needs in the community, taking into consideration the population pressures, natural resources, and the needs of the town.

The committee should make suitable recommendations to the town to meet any developing housing problems in the public or private sector.

The town should also consider the granting of tax credits to encourage private developments that would serve the town's needs but, of course, only where such development rigidly meets all local codes. The landbank concept should also be considered to encourage tree farming, forestry development, and blueberry land development, if applicable.

PART IV. TRANSPORTATION

A. HIGHWAY FACTS

State Highways	8.36 Miles
State Aid	7.31 Miles
Town Maintained	16.27 Miles
Total	31.94 Miles

B. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Once a day service was provided to and from Ellsworth, through the Downeast Transportation Service until 1991. This service was discontinued after the town withdrew its subsidy.

C. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

1. GENERAL VIEW

The transportation system of a town is often a major determinant of growth and the pattern of development. However, the existing system is only the product of past demands for personal mobility and the movement of goods, and may not provide adequately for present or future demands. Though the present highway network was not "designed" with the "future" in mind, a careful assessment of Lamoine's present system is vital if a proper evaluation of future demands is to be made for planning purposes.

At present the predominant traffic flow in the town is between the town and Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island. There is, too, a sizable flow using Route 204 and the Mud Creek Road as a shortcut between Route 3 (to Mount Desert Island) and Route 1 (to Downeast).

A major component of traffic originating in Lamoine is generated by the local gravel pit operations. This traffic reaches its peak volume during the construction season, running continuously from sunrise to sunset. There is some additional gravel haulage from pits located outside of Lamoine and hauling to MDI from Downeast. It is also apparent that the roads servicing the major pits are periodically in poor condition, suggesting a need for these to be reconstructed to a higher standard than at present or to be resurfaced more often. When local pit operators secure state contracts for road sand, local operations pick up before

winter storms as the state rebuilds its roadside piles in anticipation of demand. There is some local feeling about gravel operations and comments on this subject comprised the most common complaint in the survey. The Town has recently revised its Gravel Ordinance and added some restrictions.

The roads in Lamoine can be classified as through roads: the Rte. 204-Mud Creek combination which bisects the town; entry roads, upper Rte 184 and the Buttermilk Road; distribution roads, lower Rte 184, Mill Road, Walker Road, Asa's Lane, and lower Rte 204. Most other roads are terminal local delivery streets. The traffic flow is greatest on the through and entry roads and traffic accidents reflect this traffic density. Where these roads intersect is where the highest accident rate is found, 184/204 at the Town Hall, 204/Mud Creek Rd, and 204/Buttermilk Rd. The first two have visibility problems that should be addressed in future state highway planning, the most urgent probably being the intersections at the Town Hall. A professional traffic analyst should examine these intersections. Other accidents are usually winter single-car accidents at curves but there is some evidence that speed contributes, especially on Buttermilk and upper Rte 184. The following table represents data from the DOT for the period from Jan. 1989 to Jan. 1992.

Primary Cause	Single Vehicle	Multi	Total
Road Conditions	21	2	23
Driver	10	14	24
Other	4	1	5
Total	35	17	52

Some general observations may be made:

a) Most accidents (67%) are single vehicle.
b) Approximately equal numbers have road conditions (ice, snow, slush, rain, and fog) as driver factors (speed, inattention, and distraction) as contributing causes.
c) Of the 35 single vehicle accidents, 21 (60%) list road conditions as the contributing factor. These accidents may represent, in part, a group of overly optimistic drivers who venture out into weather conditions beyond their or anyone's abilities, and who blame road conditions rather than their own poor judgment. The fact that many of us have done this and gotten away with it does not mean our judgment was good.

Changes in the Ellsworth area highway network, possible bypass schemes, rerouting Rtes 1, 1A, and 3 around Ellsworth could significantly alter traffic patterns in Lamoine and impact land use patterns. While an Ellsworth bypass system is probably a decade away, almost any route it might take would effect Lamoine as the Jordan River and the Union River Bay set physical limits to any bypass route.

2. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND TRANSPORTATION

In both the 1980 census and in the 1991 survey, 84% of Lamoine residents worked within the county. The 1991 survey offered additional details.

Place of Work	Number
Lamoine	52
Ellsworth	97
MDI	63
Bangor	13
Trenton	6
Hancock	3
Orono	3
Blue Hill	2
Other	14

11% have jobs that take them all over the state

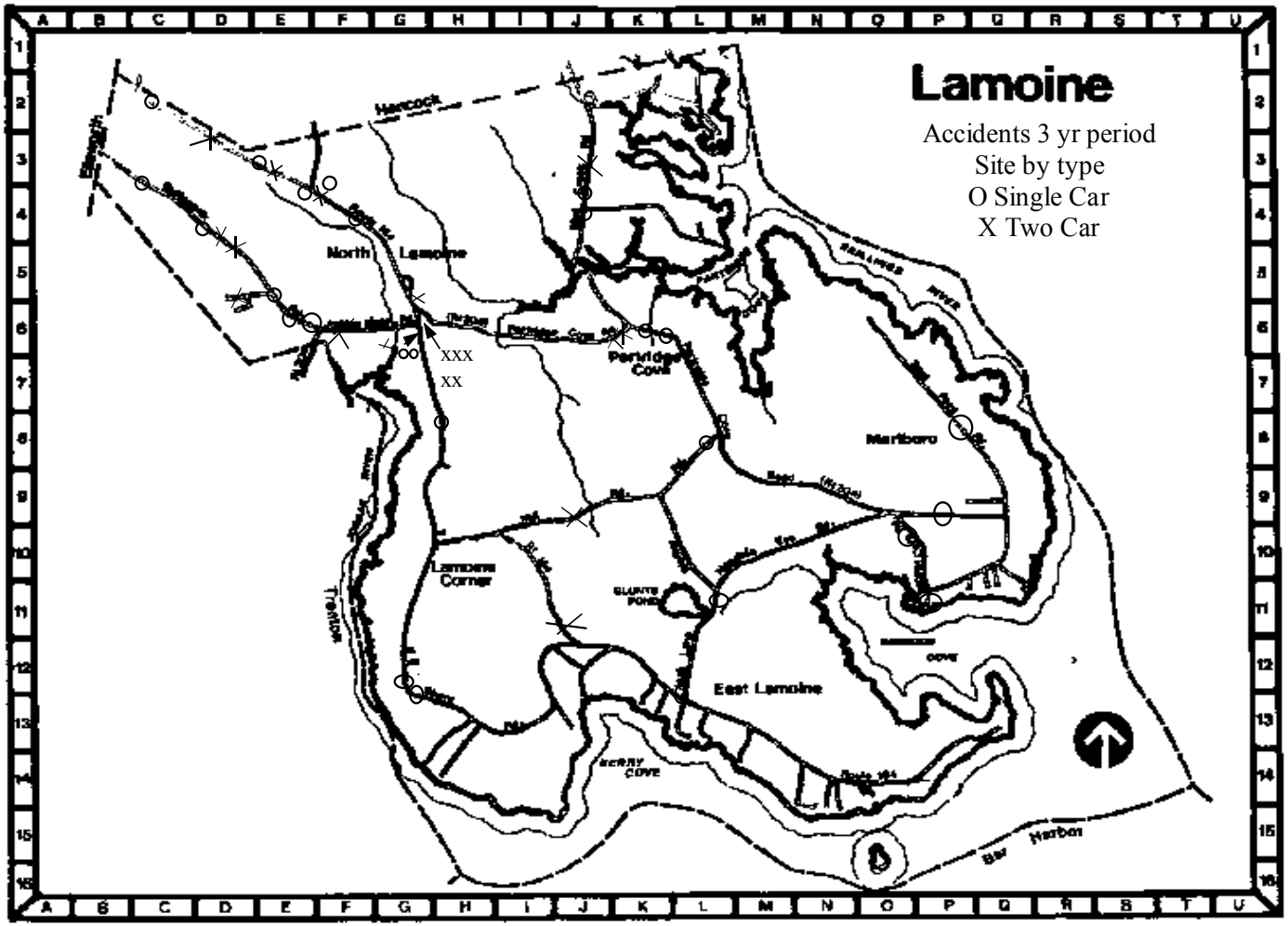
The data (1980) indicates that 76% of those who drive, drive alone, 13% drive with other family members or in a carpool and 11% work at home or within walking distance of their home. The average drive to work takes only fifteen minutes but 3% must drive for more than forty-five minutes to reach their jobs.

3. COMMUNITY VIEWS

While local roads are often in poor condition in the springtime, there is a great deal of local understanding of the situation as seen in the survey responses (1991).

Road Maintenance		Spend More on Roads	
Satisfied	64%	Yes	23%
Not Satisfied	23%	No	46%
No Opinion	9%	No Opinion	24%

The survey indicated many residents saw some upkeep problems and specifically cited ditching, shoulder drop-offs, and edge markings. There were some comments about excessive speed on the Buttermilk Road.


Lamoine
Accidents 3 yr period
Site by type
O Single Car
X Two Car
Hancock
North Lamoine
Partridge Cove
Marlboro
Lamoine Corner
East Lamoine
Bar Harbor
xxx
xx

D. AIR TRANSPORTATION

The Hancock County Airport is conveniently located in Trenton providing local service to Bangor and Boston but the future of this airport is uncertain in this era of deregulation. Its principal usage is probably in providing summer service for corporate and private planes in the Acadia National Park – Bar Harbor region. Most outgoing air passenger traffic from Lamoine uses Bangor International which is about an hour away by road.

PART V. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. WATER SUPPLY

The majority of Lamoine residents get their water from private wells. Slightly over 50 households are served by the Cold Spring Water Co. Maintenance of water quality, potentially threatened by the presence of a Town Dump, the numerous gravel pits, sand/salt piles, and the porous nature of some local soils, is of concern to the residents. An inventory and analysis of all the local wells is in the Gerber Report (SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFER STUDY, 55 pages, 1983).

B. ENERGY FACILITIES

Local electricity is provided by Bangor Hydroelectric Company whose headquarters are in Bangor and whose nearest branch Office is in Ellsworth.

There are no local generating facilities or substations in the community. Bangor HydroElectric maintains a Hancock County local center for regional repair and maintenance. It is in Lamoine on Route 204.

C. SEWAGE FACILITIES

All town residents have private home septic systems for sewage disposal. All septic systems must be on-site.

D. SOLID WASTE

Solid waste is disposed of at the Town Dump, located in a gravel pit off Route 184. The DEP requires that this dump be closed by the end of 1992. It now appears that 1993 will represent the actual closing requirement. The cost of closing and monitoring is expected to be a major item in the town budget in the near future. Estimated costs range from $60,000 – 100,000 per acre. At this time only PERC is available as an alternative. The town has received a $50,000 grant from the state in the Jobs Bond program, a 2:1 matching award, for the construction of a transfer station at the site of the municipal gravel pit. This was started this October for completion in the spring of 1993. As soon as this is completed and available, the town will close the local landfill operation and shift to PERC for disposal of wastes.

At the April, 1990 Town Meeting, the residents voted to join with six nearby towns to set up a recycling center. The seven-town organization, Coastal Recycling, has received a $90,000 grant from the state. It has incorporated and built a recycling center with pickup stations at the local dumps, including Lamoine. The center has reduced Lamoine's solid waste by 18% and should reduce the level by 50% by 1994 as mandated by the state. Currently, plastics (number 1 and 2), aluminum and tin cans, newspaper, office paper, brown bags, corrugated cardboard, and colored and clear glass are being recycled.

E. PUBLIC SAFETY

Police services are provided by the Hancock County Sheriff's office. State Police protection is also available.

The Lamoine Volunteer Fire Department is an effective organization with about 25 active members. Additional coverage is provided by an automatic mutual aid pact with the Ellsworth Fire Department and other area volunteer services.

There is a new tank truck, purchased in 1989, that should provide service for many years. A capital improvement plan is in place, with an appropriation provided each year at the Town Meeting, to pay for large items like the new truck. An additional truck will be required within the next five years. This unit will cost about $105,000 but the firemen expect to raise 25% of this cost, the town has put away another 25%, and the impact on the town will not be excessive. The fire station is new as of 1991 and will meet the town's needs for the coming decade. The town has a contract, renewed annually, with County Ambulance of Ellsworth for ambulance services. In 1989, the contract cost was $953.

F. COMMUNICATIONS

Local telephone service is provided by New England Telephone Company with local offices in Bangor.

Local news is covered by the Hancock County Edition of the Bangor Daily News (daily delivery) and the weekly Ellsworth American (mail delivery).

There are several radio stations in Ellsworth while the nearest television stations are in Bangor. Parts of Lamoine along the main roads are served by United Video Cablevision, Inc. from Rockland, ME.

Lamoine has no post office and mail comes through the Ellsworth office.

G. HEALTH CARE

The town is served by several regional hospitals, the closest of which is Maine Coast Memorial Hospital in Ellsworth. The closest major medical facility is Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor. Emergency services are also provided by Med Now in Ellsworth, close to the Lamoine line. There are no health or dental care services available in Lamoine.

H. CULTURE

Lamoine lies in the midst of an area with a vital and vigorous artistic summer colony which surprises strangers with its numerous chamber music concerts, operas, plays, literary presentations, and exhibits. A legacy of its past as a summer retreat for the hoi polloi of the eastern metropolitan areas, when Bar Harbor was a name to conjure with, artists and authors, sculptors and composers have sought this area, found it pleasant, and returned long after the heyday of their illustrious patrons had past. The summer offerings are outstanding and the retired components of this group provide and sponsor a winter repertoire that is unusual for such a rural area. Full concert type programs are also offered regularly at the Center for the Performing Arts, Orono, site of the University of Maine, and at Bangor Civic Center, Bangor, both of these being within an hour's drive of Lamoine.

A summer lecture program is usually presented at the College of the Atlantic at Bar Harbor. There are many artisans in the Bar Harbor Area: weavers, potters, silversmiths, ironworkers, and many Indian crafts workers. Numerous galleries and fine shops are also found in nearby Blue Hill. Bar Harbor is a port of call for thirty or so cruise ships per summer and has the type of shops one would expect catering to this up-scale trade. It also has available tourist services such as whale-watching cruises and flights, deep sea fishing trips, and schooner sailing trips.

Lamoine residents have borrowing privileges at the Ellsworth City Library. Students also have had access to the Lamoine school library during school hours and one day a week in the summer through a volunteer program. In addition, books are also available through the State Library's "Books by Mail" program.

The Lamoine Historical Society meets monthly and maintains a small museum in the basement of the East Lamoine Meeting House.

I. RECREATION

For those whose interests are athletic, a varied fare is available. The University of Maine offers Division One hockey, basketball, football, baseball, etc. Sports programs are also available at Maine Maritime Academy at Castine and Husson College at Bangor. There are numerous local foot races, cross-country ski races, and yachting events. Acadia National Park is only 12 miles away, with its miles of bike trails, nature walks, cross-country trails, carriage roads, and mountain climbing and hiking trails. There are two golf courses within ten minutes drive.

Lamoine has two town parks, Bloomfield Park at Blunt's Pond and Lamoine Beach Town Park on the ocean at the end of Route 184. Bloomfield Park is a favorite summer swimming spot for local residents and is occasionally used to launch canoes. The Frenchman Bay Riders, a snowmobile club, maintains a clubhouse on Blunt's Pond just beyond the park. Since the entrance to Bloomfield Park is an unmarked dirt road, nonresident summer visitors use it rarely and many local residents are unaware of its existence.

Lamoine Beach Town Park is on Frenchman Bay and has a boat launching ramp, picnic area with tables and grills, a water pump, and toilet facilities. The beach is a popular swimming, wading, and sunbathing area. It has an excellent view of the bay, has

a biologically rich intertidal zone, and is often used for school trips by area schools. A list of organisms found on the beach will be found in the Appendix. It is also a popular site for SCUBA club meetings and training classes. The problems that might arise from increased use of these parks should be examined. Both parks have private homes nearby and ways to provide mutual protection should be explored. The Town Beach could be readily extended another 500 feet.

The town also owns a small part of Marlboro Beach. It is undeveloped and public access is unmarked as is the limit of public ownership. Residents often use Marlboro Beach as a site for boat launching and the beach is a recognized stopover site for migratory seabirds. The future of this area needs consideration by the community.

A recreation plan should be developed to decide whether any of these recreation areas should be expanded or simply maintained for the next five years. The town should also consider whether it wishes a permanent site for its summer youth program baseball games. The field is not town-owned but is made available through a local citizen's generosity.

There is a playground at the school which is used after school and on weekends. There is a Little League program which is very popular and well run.

The State maintains Lamoine State Park, which has a beach, boat launching area, pier, camping and picnic areas, and a playground. Entrance fees are charged. The park is also the site of a Department of Marine Resources laboratory which monitors red tide and other pollution and water quality problems in the shellfishery from the Penobscot River to the Canadian line. While this park is heavily used at present, burdens might be placed on the town were the park to be expanded.

J. CEMETERIES

There are a total of thirteen cemeteries in Lamoine. East Lamoine Cemetery, Forest Hill Cemetery, and the Marlboro Cemetery are overseen by cemetery associations and plots are available for purchase. The remaining ten cemeteries are inactive family cemeteries. Information on these can be obtained from the Historical Society.

PART VI. NATURAL RESOURCES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Lamoine has an extensive wildlife population and deer, fox, rabbit, raccoon, skunk, and partridge are abundant and there is moderate hunting pressure. Lamoine is one of the richest and least polluted marine resource areas of the state. Marine worms are available in commercial quantities, the Jordan River and Raccoon Cove areas supporting about a dozen commercial diggers during the summer months. These areas are, probably, completely raked up to three times per year and some wormers feel the resource is declining but, of course, this falls under the aegis of State regulation. There was once a plentiful soft clam harvest but there are only small supplies of these left. Restoration could be attempted and might be feasible if the town were willing to expend funds but success would require some local protection laws, enforcement and the cooperation of the State. Edible mussels are locally plentiful and some are harvested commercially for

mussel aquaculture farms, one off Old Point, another in the mouth of the Jordan River. This wild resource is still viable and local residents often harvest some for their own consumption. Lobsters and crabs are harvested off Lamoine and divers collect scallops off the State Park, in the Jordan and Skillings rivers, and in Mt. Desert Narrows. Some sea urchins are harvested for shipment to Japan and there is occasional harvesting of periwinkles. Various sea ducks are hunted in the fall. Bluefish and mackerel are caught in Eastern Bay and in Frenchman Bay itself. Pogies are harvested for conversion to fish meal and this activity varies year to year as the pogie population moves about and their numbers wax and wane. While this last activity may occur in the local waters, it is done by boats that are not local or locally based.

There is a Marine Patrol office in Lamoine as well as a Marine Resources Water Testing Lab. The Marine Patrol is active from Searsport to the Canadian border and is one of the three state law enforcement agencies. In addition to their policing function, the Patrol assists the Coast Guard in search and rescue operations and other agencies such as the Department of Human Services as is necessary.

B. DEER AND BEAR POPULATION

Lamoine is located in Deer Management District 16 as designated by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. This district basically includes the southern part of Hancock County. The Department estimates (1990-91) that there are approximately 7-9 deer per square mile in the district or 198-254 deer in Lamoine. In 1990, 517 deer were reported taken in District 16.

No exact figures on the local bear population are available, but, in 1991, ninety bear were taken during the season in Hancock County. Using information on population densities, a worker with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife estimated a bear population of about six for Lamoine. An occasional moose is seen in Lamoine. There are the usual population of non-game animals typical of coastal Maine: deer mice, bog lemmings, short tailed weasels, etc.

An inventory of local invertebrates and birds may be found in Appendix 3. The University has had a long-standing relationship to the community. The current State Park site was for many years the University's coastal station and many Zoology and Botany Department research projects, masters' theses, doctoral dissertations, and class field trips had Lamoine as their site. There are some projects on marine subtidal plants that are still proceeding and that have locales off Lamoine.

C. WILDLIFE HABITAT

On a statewide level, Maine has protected endangered and threatened wildlife and the habitats that support them by enacting the Maine Endangered Species Act (MESA 12 M.R.S.A. §7751-7758) and the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA, 38 M.R.S.A. § 480-A-5). Areas identified as important under MESA are designated "Essential" Wildlife Habitats; those falling under NRPA are called "Significant" Wildlife Habitats. Both "Essential" and "Significant" habitats fall under state protection.

In Lamoine, there are no areas designated as Essential Wildlife Habitats but there are several areas identified as Significant Wildlife Habitats. These comprise a deer wintering area off Walker Rd. and shorebird nesting, feeding, and staging areas on the tidal flats of the Jordan River, Raccoon Cove, Partridge Cove and the Skillings River.

In addition, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has mapped several areas designated as "Coastal Wildlife Concentration Areas":

CLASS A ---	Skillings River
	Berry Cove
	Jordan River
CLASS B ---	Raccoon Cove
	Mount Desert Narrows
CLASS C ---	Lamoine Beach

The state has also identified several "Areas of Special Concern For Wildlife". Like Coastal Wildlife Concentration Areas, these have no direct state protection, but are, nonetheless, deemed important. Lamoine has the following "Areas of Special Concern":

Bald eagle nest sites -- (known to have been used in the past)	Eagle Point (two sites) Seal Point (two sites)
Bald eagle wintering sites --	Raccoon Cove Jordan River
Seal haul-outs --	Great Ledge

D. LOCAL MARINE WATER QUALITY

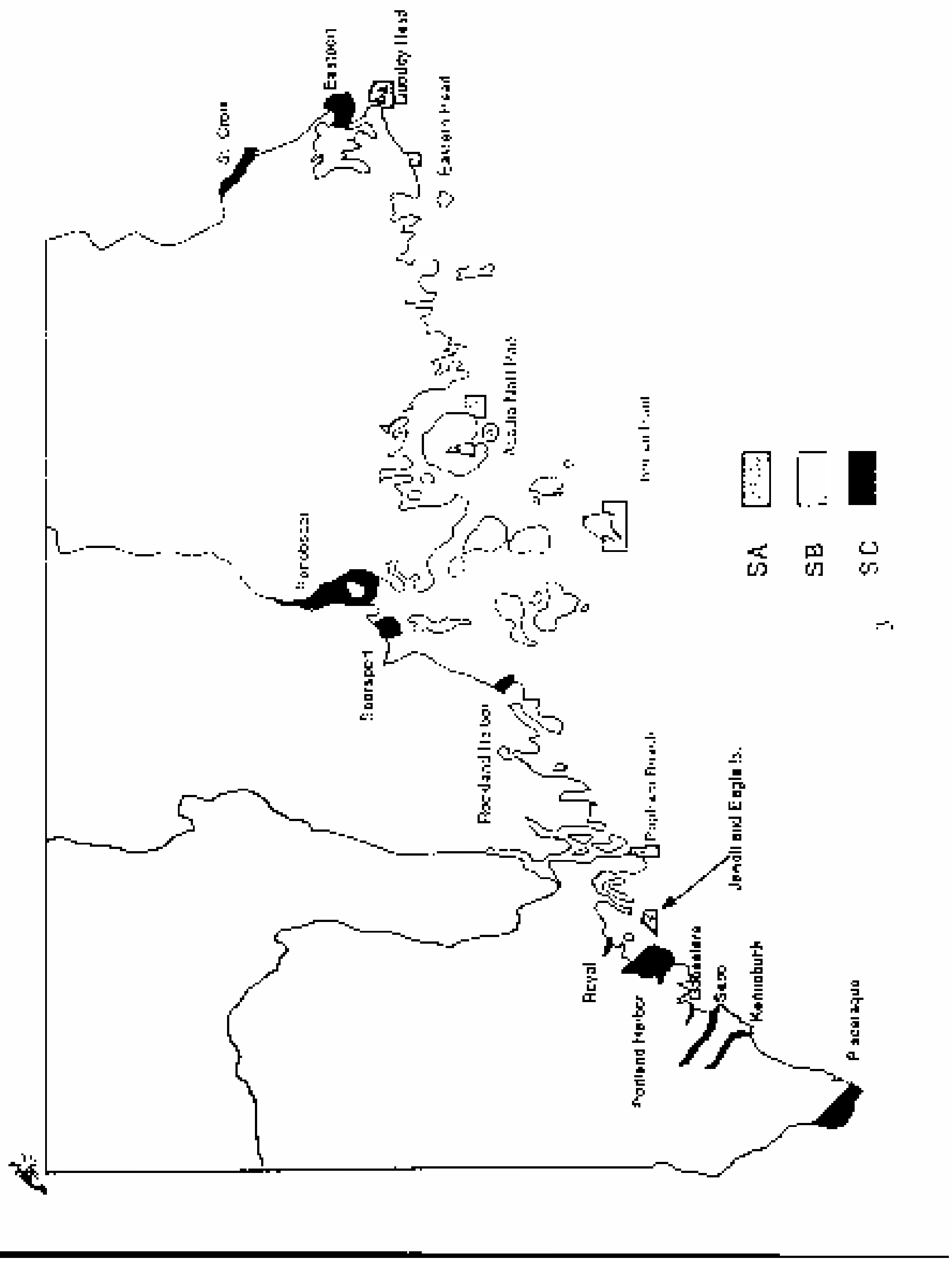
Maine waters are subjected to many demands which may pollute the waters to such an extent that they cannot be used for certain activities. To balance the use of water, the state legislature has enacted a water classification system.

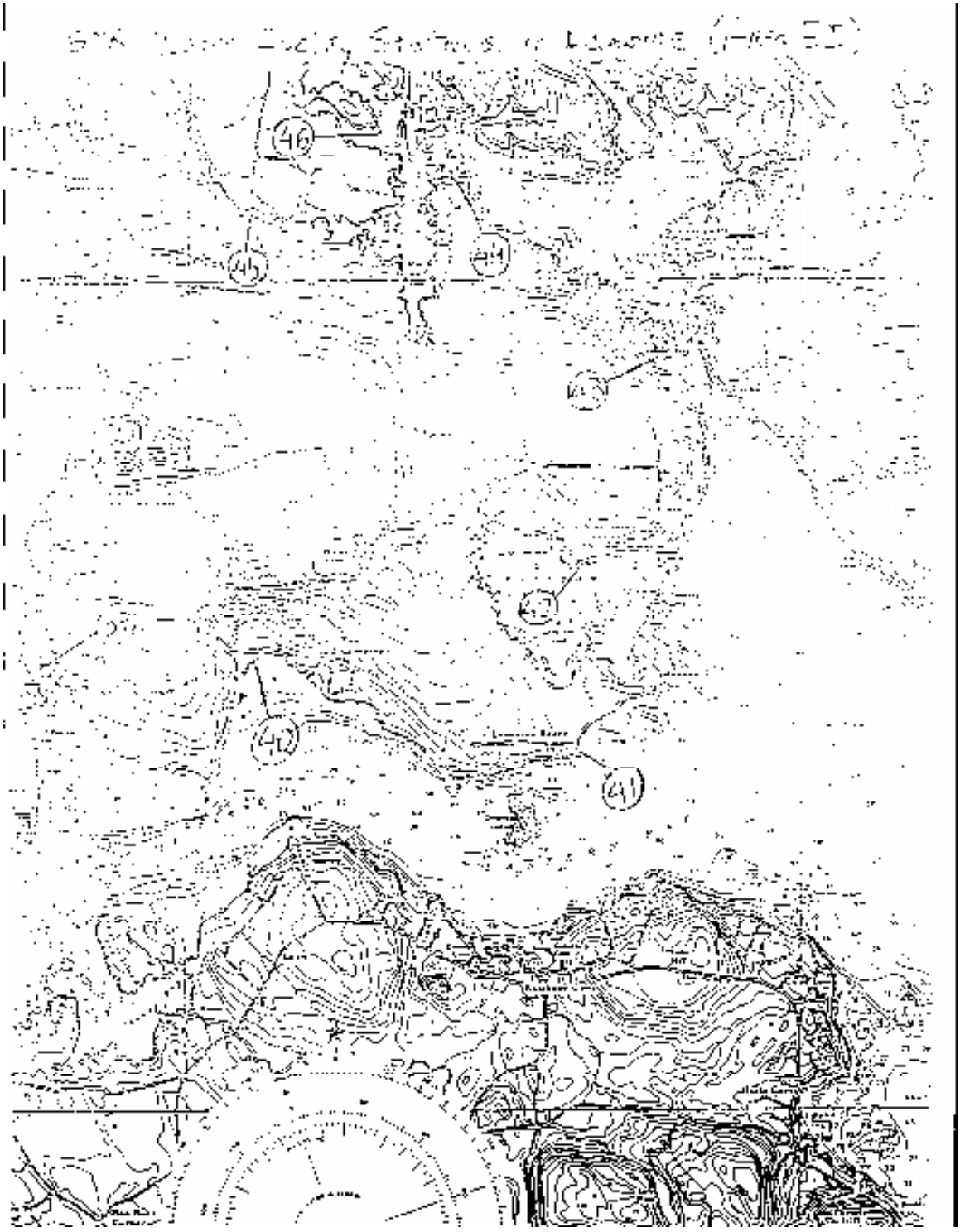
In marine waters, there are three classes: SA, SB, and SC. Each class designates slightly different usages and sets characteristics to be maintained. Through the management of waste discharge licenses, development permits, and Shoreland zoning, the state manages its public water for the uses designated by the legislature.

The water classification for Lamoine is SB. SB waters are Maine's general-purpose waters in which multiple activities are balanced to minimize conflicts and maximize general public benefits. For example, discharge of waste is permitted but only if they meet specific standards to protect traditional and/or multiple uses such as swimming, fishing, and preserve the marine organisms indigenous to the area.

All waters, regardless of class, are to have sufficient quality to support some level of recreation in and on the water. No waste discharge can have such an impact such that the safety of human health and/or ecological stability is threatened or that would cause the waterway to be considered a public nuisance.

MAP 1 - COASTAL CLASSIFICATIONS





E. LOCAL WATER TESTING

The Department of Marine Resources maintains a laboratory at the Lamoine State Park which is responsible for regional water quality testing. It is required to test marine waters overlying shellfish growing areas and to conduct shoreline surveys to identify pollution sources. The DMR has eight water quality sampling stations located around the coast of Lamoine as indicated by the map. These areas are tested approximately every five weeks throughout the year.

The most recent closures of shellfish areas were in March and December, 1989. The affected areas were the Jordan River and the Mud Creek areas. Since that time, there have been no closures and water quality has been excellent. The DMR surveys have not identified any pollution sources. The most common cause for closure of local waters is the occurrence periodically of "Red Tide" a condition caused when there is an excessive population of a marine flagellate that shellfish may take up. The shellfish will then contain toxins that can be lethal to humans. Lamoine's shellfish, periodically, have had such infestations.

PART VII BUSINESS, COMMERCE AND LABOR

A. GENERAL SURVEY

Lamoine is a bedroom town with a conspicuous retirement component. It does not produce jobs for its residents. The major commercial activity is gravel mining. There are several local contractors whose operations are, in part, supported by such gravel availability, but, in general, the gravel removal is done by outside corporations and hiring is not local. The pits operated by local residents are small and represent only a fraction of the business.

There are 13 active gravel pits currently in operation, run by some 9 operators. The "Gravel Extraction Ordinance" was revised in 1989. There is some litigation now in progress but this will not impose any future costs on the town, being essentially an enforcement effort.

There is a small shellfish packing industry in town. There are two companies, Brigg's Shellfish and Boynton Shellfish, which, at peak, employ 36 people. Some crabmeat picking is also done as a cottage industry by several individuals. In addition there is a substantial lobster pound operated by Mr. Alvarez. There is also a Bangor Hydro service building.

There are several contractors in the community. Some of these do general construction and one maintains an office building and some garage facilities.

Some wood harvesting is done in the community and there are four skidders listed in the town records. There are about six individual operations but it is difficult to quantify since most cutting by the local group is done outside of Lamoine. In addition, there is some harvesting associated with gravel pit extension work.

The Lamoine job market is, essentially, the Ellsworth job market, with Bar Harbor and Mount Desert Island as secondary sources of employment. The last two areas have a severe housing shortage and those who work there generally worked there before settling in Lamoine. This component of local employment may be deceptive and related

to housing patterns which may change independently of employment availability. Ellsworth supplies jobs in the retail and trade areas and these are dependent on the commercial vitality of that area. Ellsworth, being regional center for services, also provides a wide range of professional opportunities in the medical, legal, and social work fields. Overall Lamoine's employment will depend on Ellsworth's commercial success and continued dominance Downeast.

It must be realized that Ellsworth is several things besides the regional shopping center. It is the tourist gateway to Acadia National Park and is an attractive lake resort in its own right. As a regional shopping center, Ellsworth has few competitors. Machias is too peripheral to the population, Bar Harbor too pricey and difficult to reach during the tourist season, and only Bucksport could, reasonably, be expected to be a rival. Bucksport has a strong industrial tax base and is the only local area with such a base. It also lies on the tourist route to Acadia National Park. A large shopping mall in the Bucksport-Orland area would have a significant impact on Ellsworth sales. Such developments require advance planning and infrastructure development that is not in existence now in that area while Ellsworth is on the verge of a major commercial expansion which may be autocatalytic and leave Bucksport at a serious competitive disadvantage. This is all to the advantage of Lamoine, but, nevertheless, a close eye must be kept on Ellsworth's economic health.

B. DAY CARE AVAILABILITY

There is a private, non-profit, accredited nursery school that is run by a parent cooperative. It is housed in the Lamoine Baptist Church and currently enrolls 21 students and has the capacity to enroll 24. At the school there is an after-school program which provides care for children of school age from kindergarten up to grade eight. Ellsworth provides additional facilities and these are important since many people from Lamoine work in Ellsworth convenient to these day-care opportunities. There are several State-licensed Day Care Homes and two State-licensed Day Care Centers (for children above age three) in Ellsworth.

PART VIII GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES

A. INTRODUCTION

Lamoine has a selectman type government, a part-time administrative assistant, a town clerk, and a treasurer. Town offices are housed in the old N. Lamoine school which has just been completely remodeled and facilities are adequate for the next decade. The Town has just built a new Fire Station at the Village on the site of the old station.

A major expense facing the town is the construction of a sand, salt, and gravel storage building as required by the State. Current estimates are that the cost will be about $75,000, of which 55% will be paid by the state. The town is in the process of constructing a transfer station. Most of the funds involved were from the state as part of the job bond.

B. FISCAL SUMMARY

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991
Town Total Receipts	1,157,263	1,123,690	1,678,042	1,989,782
Total Aid from State	335,686	403,406	467,616	543,944
Education State Aid	276,903	323,811	390,077	455,124
Other State Aid	58,679	79,595	77,539	88,820
Total Expended	1,095,597	1,091,216	1,596,436	1,966,782
Total School Exp	679,012	716,702	892,550	1,009,288

TOTAL VALUATIONS (BY TOWN)

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991
Real Estate	37,950,600	39,909,500	41,813,600	43,178,900
Personal	633,200	646,900	762,800	862,400
Total	38,583,800	40,566,400	42,576,400	44,041,300
State Evaluation	41,300,000	48,100,000	55,300,000	76,250,000

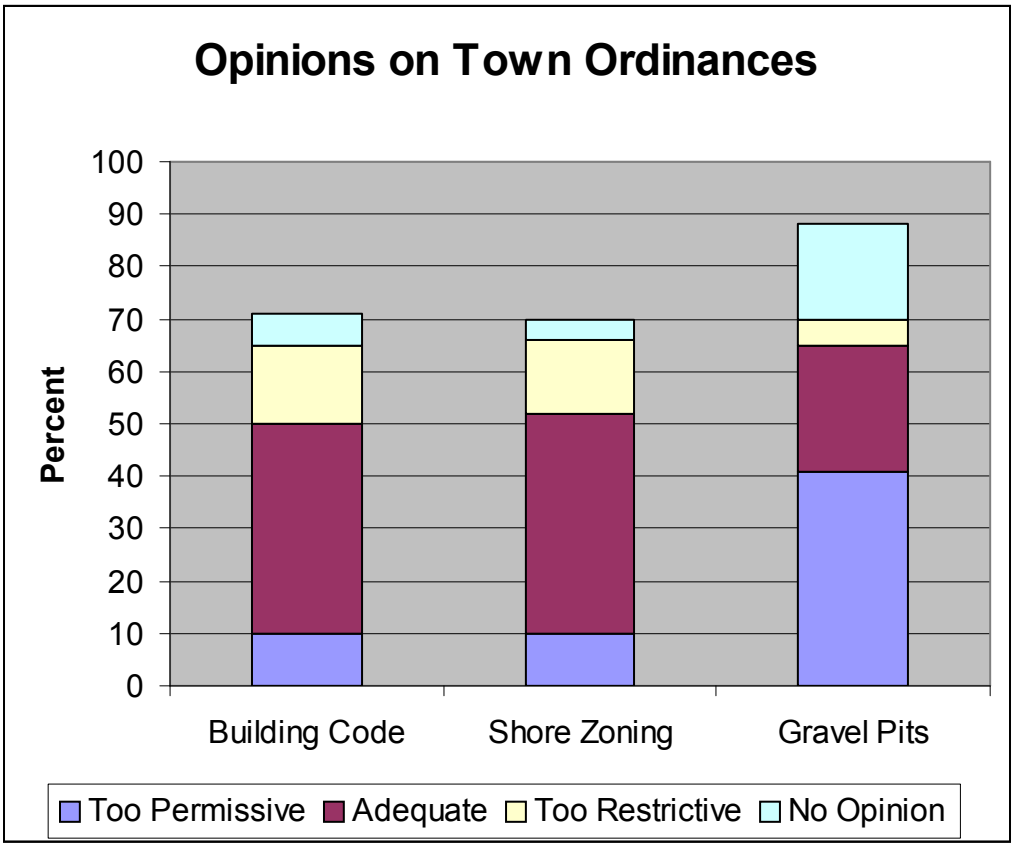
(1992-74,550,000)
(1993 prelim. 75,050,000)

C. TOWN SCHOOL-FISCAL INTERFACE

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Students	209	232	207	228
Exp. Per Pupil	$3335	$3089	$4312	$4426
State Aid/Pupil	$1329	$1396	$1884	$1996
Town Share/Pupil	$2006	$1693	$2428	$2430
%State Ed Share	40	45	44	45

D. EXISTING ORDINANCES

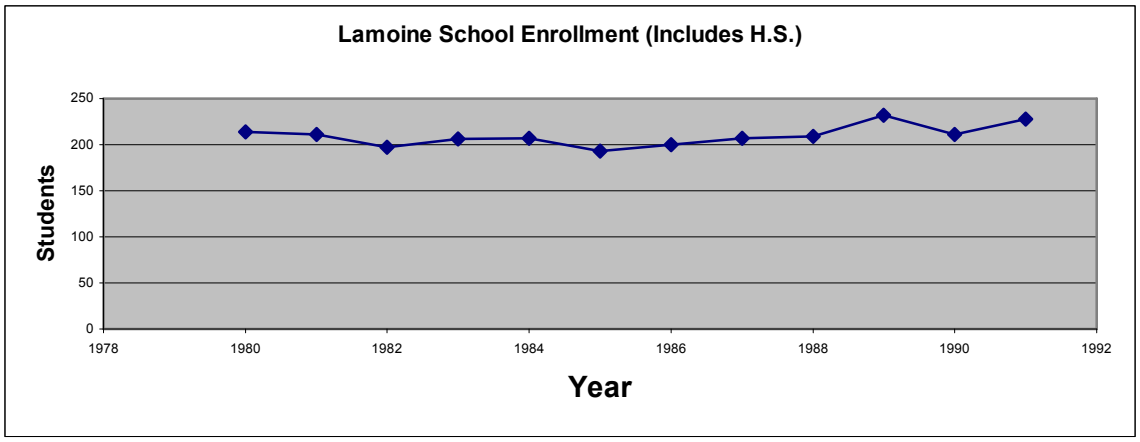
The town ordinances seem to fall into two groups. The Building Code and the Shoreline Zoning Regulations are in one group, accepted, with many finding them too permissive, and a goodly number finding them too restrictive, and, on the other hand, the Gravel Pit Ordinance, which is viewed as too permissive. It is doubtful that this really represents discontent with the ordinance, but, rather, represents discontent with the gravel trucks on the roads. In the opinion poll, these trucks drew a substantial number of write in comments, usually, quite vigorous and negative. It may be that the adverse reaction to the ordinance reflects a mood rather than a specific objection.



from 1991 survey

PART IX EDUCATION

Lamoine is a member of Union 92 which consists of Lamoine, Surry, Trenton, Hancock, Mariaville, Otis, and SAD 26 (Eastbrook and Waltham). An elementary school is maintained in each of these locales, SAD 26 being a single combined unit. The Union tuitions students to outside high schools of their choice.



1992 – December – Total Enrollment – 241

During the last ten years, the school population has been extremely stable. While the town's population increased by 358 people, the school population rose by only 6. The School Board must give the Selectmen the longest lead-time possible in fiscal planning if the school fiscal requirements increase. There must be broad community involvement. There will probably be a slow creep upward in average class size over the next decade (see Appendix 4) and, certainly, there will be funding formula changes.

A reassessment of property in the town of Lamoine is now in progress and will, presumably, have a substantial impact on the town's finances. The state school subsidy for Lamoine is usually about 50%.

POLICIES AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. ORDERLY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The town shall adopt and periodically update an official land use map which designates areas suitable for growth and development, areas where the rural and agricultural characteristics of the community shall be preserved and enhanced, residential areas which shall be protected from strip development, areas which shall provide the community with marine access, and areas which shall provide protection for the town's natural resources.

The committee recommends the following Land Use Plan (as shown in the accompanying map):

A. Lot Sizes

All lots shall have a minimum size of 60,000 square feet unless they are on sand and gravel soils when the lot minimum size shall be reduced to 40,000 square feet. If the lot is connected to a public water and sewer system the minimum lot size shall be 22,000 square feet regardless of soil type. Such ordinances as shall be directed to this purpose shall provide a grace period of one year before becoming effective to provide for local adjustment to the new standards. For legal lots preexisting such date, the area requirements shall remain as they were.

B. Continuation of Shoreland Zoning in accordance with and at the level recommended by the State. There is a Coastal Fisheries and Marine Activities Zone which encompasses the Town Beach and the entry area at Marlboro Beach. This should guarantee access to the coast for marine usage and should provide protection for our coastal, pond, and stream areas. The lobster pound area at Seal Point is in and should remain in the existing Limited Commercial Zone.

C. Continuation of the Hazardous Flood Plain Zone, in accordance with federal law.

D. Retain Resource Protection Zones to include the first 100 ft. in the Shoreland Zone and such areas that may fall within the Hazardous Flood Plain Zone. This should simplify the protection of these areas.

E. Establish a Residential Zone which would permit any type residence, single, mobile home, duplex, or multiple housing. Commercial usage would be excluded except home occupancy types involving no more than two employees in addition to household residents. This zone would include both sides of the Buttermilk road, on the east to a line 800 feet from Route 184 and paralleling it, and on the west to the Trenton line, and extending from the Ellsworth line to its intersection with the Development Zone at Route 204. This is to protect this area from strip development and preserve a low cost housing area convenient to the job market in Ellsworth. Subdivisions within this zone, provided with public water and sewage connections and connected to such and providing their own entrance road, may reduce the frontage requirement on such roads within the development to 100 ft. per unit. Provisions shall be developed for multiple unit housing with public water and sewage connections requiring such units to provide adequate open areas and screening exclusive of their parking requirements. All new subdivisions having 15 or more units shall provide single entrances and screening of at least 50 feet depth along the road from which they have their entrance. Non-traditional arrangements of housing, so-called cluster developments, with public water and sewage systems, may be considered by the planning board, providing these meet the other overall criteria for land use. The Planning board may require long-term protection within such developments for critical wetlands, wildlife, and recreational areas. Cluster developments in this zone must meet the overall frontage and acreage requirements applicable in this zone but individual lots within the development may be below the minimum providing net residential density is no granter than is permitted in the Residential Zone and all other requirements for cluster development projects as specified in the land use ordinance are met.

F. Establish a Development Zone, land use rules remaining, as they now exist. This zone would be T shaped consisting of the Jordan River Road (Route 204) from the Trenton line to Route 184 and along Route 184 from the south end of the Richard King lot to the north end of the abandoned gravel pit beyond the Town Hall. On the shore side of the T, the zone would extend to the Shoreland zone along the ocean. On all other sides of the T, the zone would extend 800 feet back from he road. This area has substantial commercial usage now, is the area of highest traffic flow in the community and is centrally located.

G. The remainder of the town shall be classified Rural and Agricultural with rules similar to the current land use rules but more restrictive to commercial uses and encouraging to agricultural usage, permitting residential usage, including (but not limited to) bed and breakfasts, housing for the elderly, and nursing homes. This area would prohibit heavy industrial usages, quarrying and mining of all types but sand and gravel removal would still be permitted. Also prohibited would be new private dumps, automobile graveyards, and any usages that might lead to toxic waste contamination of the aquifer.

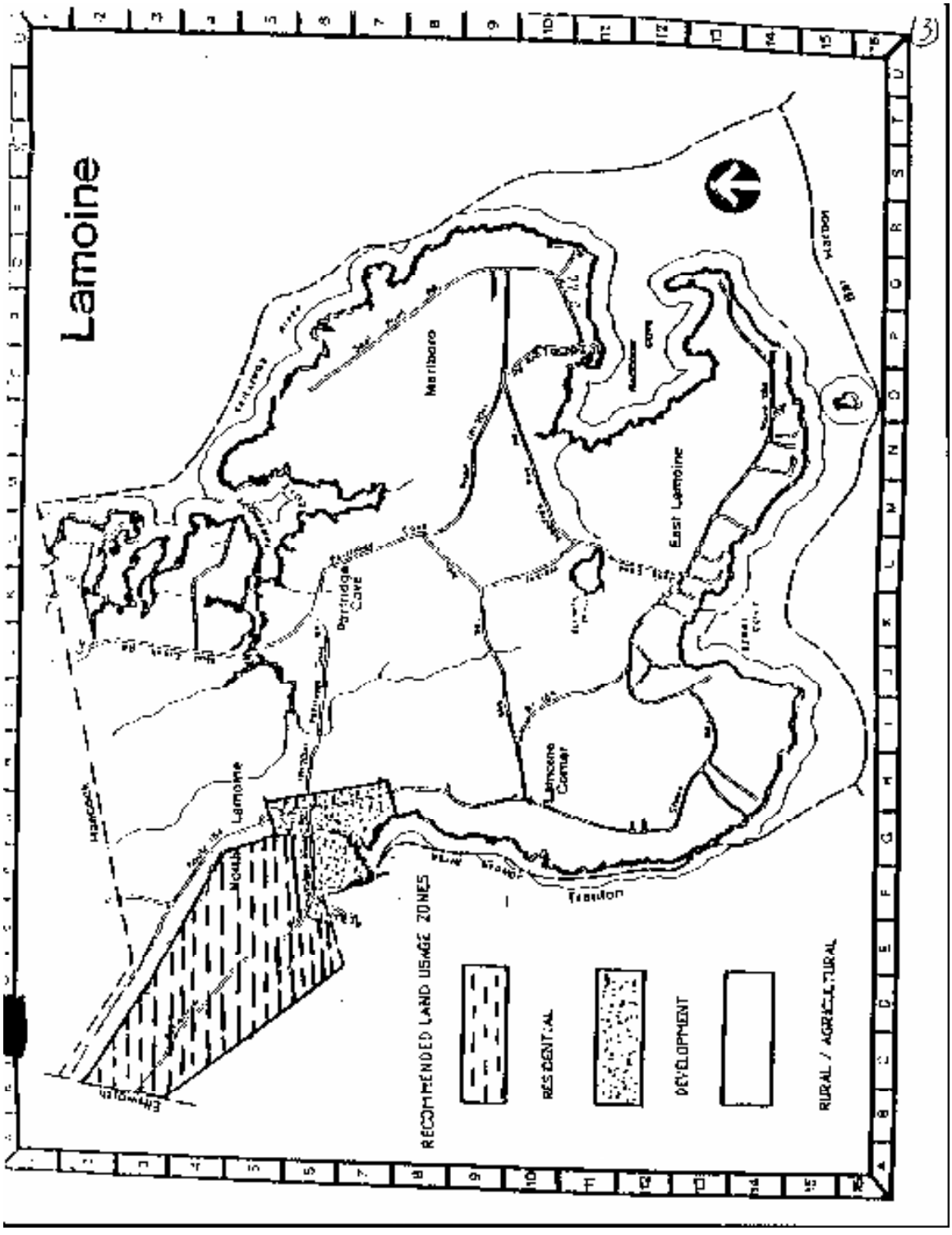
To preserve the rural and agricultural nature of this area, all new subdivisions:

1. a. shall have single entrances from the main road, and
   b. shall provide 50 foot depth of screening along such main road and wherever such development abuts exiting main roads, and
   c. may submit a cluster design for consideration.

2. having 16 or more units:
   a. shall have single entrances from the main road, and
   b. shall provide 50 foot depth of screening along such main road and wherever such development abuts existing main roads,
   c. shall present a cluster design, and,
   d. provide 80,000 sq. ft. of permanent commons for each 16 units or additional fraction thereof planned. Commons shall be held by the developer, a development association, or conveyed to the town and, however held, taxed appropriately proportionate to the degree of public access or public purpose served.

Cluster developments in this zone must meet the overall frontage and acreage requirements applicable in this zone but individual lots within the development may be below the minimums providing net residential density is no greater than is permitted in the Rural and Agricultural Zone and all other requirements for cluster development projects as specified in the land use ordinance are met. Commons include but are not limited to areas for recreational use (playing fields, snowmobile, hiking, or skiing trails, playgrounds, etc.), ornamentation (garden, park areas, etc.), protection of natural resources (deer yards, wetlands, eagle nest sites, timber stands, etc.), or scenic views, or common access to the coast, or common protection such as a fire pond. The purpose of the commons is to enhance the long-term value of the development and provide significant open space to preserve the rural nature of the town.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: PLANNING BOARD
SCHEDULE: TO BE PRESENTED TO THE TOWN WITHIN TWO YEARS OF COMP. PLAN ACCEPTANCE BY THE COMMUNITY
COST: PRINTING MATERIALS, ETC. $2,000


Lamoine
Marlboro
East Lamoine
Partridge Cove
Lamoine Corner
Lamoine
Hancock
Trenton
RECOMMENDED LAND USAGE ZONES
RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT
RURAL / AGRICULTURAL

2. POPULATION GROWTH

The town shall monitor population growth to provide adequate planning information.

The committee recommends that the Code Enforcement Officer ask the owners of newly completed housing units for the projected number of occupants and that the Town Clerk then maintain an updated population estimate based on said information.

INPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: CEO AND TOWN CLERK
SCHEDULE: ONGOING
COST: NONE

3. PUBLIC FACILITIES*

The town shall provide and maintain adequate public facilities.

The committee finds that present facilities are adequate and should suffice until 2000 but should be monitored to anticipate changes in municipal requirements.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN
*EDUCATION FACILITIES TREATED ELSEWHERE
SCHEDULE: ONGOING
COST: NONE

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Town recognizes that is economic state is dependent on the economy of the area, especially on Ellsworth's commercial development and the maintenance of the Mount Desert Island tourist trade and its advanced scientific and educational facilities. While Lamoine has clearly chosen to be a residential area, regional changes may have a strong impact on the community. While an Ellsworth bypass is not in the immediate future, the siting of such a bypass could have serious consequences for the future of Lamoine. The Lamoine Selectmen must be involved with the planning of such a bypass from its earliest inception.

The committee recommends that the Selectmen support any political or economic initiatives that enhance these regional activities. They should approach the Trenton, Ellsworth, Hancock, Surry, and the MDI towns, and establish a regional coordination group on Area Development.

IMPLEMENTATION RESOPNSIBILITY: SELECTMEN AND TOWN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SCHEDULE: ON ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PLAN
COST: NONE IN CURRENT BUDGET YEAR, PROBABLY MINOR FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

5. SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The town will promote and encourage affordable housing for its residents.

a. The committee recommends that the Selectmen appoint a Housing Committee to keep track of the local housing situation for the elderly and the availability of low-income housing grants. The committee should, as necessary, make recommendations to the Selectmen, and, upon the Selectmen's approval, draft proposals and seek grants in these areas for presentation to the town.

b. As a safety measure, all mobile homes sited, hereafter, in the community must meet or exceed the design criteria of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, United States Code, Title 42, Chapter 70 and be so certified or shall be brought to substantially equivalent standards subject to inspection and approval by the Code Enforcement Officer.

c. The current Mobile Home Park Ordinance of the town shall be reviewed and revised, as necessary, to be in accordance with Title 30 MRSA § 4358.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: THE SELECTMEN SHALL SET UP THE HOUSING COMMITTEE, THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SHALL DRAFT THE SAFETY ORDINANCE, AND THE PARK ORDINANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE SHALL BE SET UP BY THE SELECTMEN TO INCLUDE A PLANNING BOARD MEMBER AS CHAIR.
SCHEDULE: ALL ACTIONS TO BE DONE ON ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN BY THE COMMUNITY. THE HOUSING COMMITTEE CHALL MAKE AN ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SELECTMEN, THE PARK ORDINANCE REVISION AND THE SAFETY ORDINANCE SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE TOWN WITHIN TWO YEARS AT A REGULARLY SCHEDULED TOWN MEETING.
COST: $200

6. WATER RESOURCES

The town shall take such action as is necessary to protect the local water supply.

The committee recommends:

a. On all sand and gravel deposits and up to 100 feet from their edge, all storage of toxic materials, oil, gasoline, toxic chemicals, etc., shall be in an adequate container stored within a leak proof base sufficient to retain the whole volume should leakage occur.

b. As soon as possible, the town shall protect its salt pile from the weather. The town shall seek funding to build a salt shed jointly with Trenton in accordance with the planning proposal passed at the 1994 Town Meeting.

c. The town will record such lots as have repeatedly failed to pass septic standard tests and periodically determine if such areas constitute a wetland that should be placed in the Resource Protection Zone and the assessment adjusted.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: a. PLANNING BOARD, b. SELECTMEN, c. PLANNING BOARD AND CEO

SCHEDULE: a. INCLUDE IN NEXT CODE REVIEW, b. UPON STATE FUNDING APPROVAL, c. PERIODICALLY AS PART OF ONGOING OVERSIGHT OF THE Board.

COST: a AND c HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT COST BUT b. IS DEPENDENT ON SOLUTION ADOPTED AND SOME OF THESE SOLUTIONS MAY DEPEND ON THE AVAILABILITY OF STATE FUNDS, CURRENTLY NOT AVAILABLE.

7 CRITICAL NATURAL RESOURCES

The town shall protect and preserve its critical natural areas.

The committee recommends placing such resources within protected zones, such as the land use section mandates, and maintaining existing park areas, expanding them when necessary as population grows and as usage increases. Any cluster type development or traditional land use development greater than 15 acres must indicate critical natural areas encompassed and submit a plan for adequate protection of such sites in their plan submission.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN
SCHEDULE: ONGOING
COST: ONLY IF EVENTUAL ACTION NECESSARY

8 MARINE RESOURCES

The town will provide marine access and take such action as is permissible to protect its marine resources.

The committee recommends:

a. That marine access be maintained through the Lamoine Beach and Marlboro access sites, through cooperation with the state in preserving access at Lamoine State Park, and pursuit of any additional sites that may become available. The town officers should seek state and federal funding to assist in ramp maintenance and construction.

b. A Marine Resources Committee should be appointed and it should broach the possibility of separating claming and worming areas with the DMR, the steps necessary to restore claming, and the feasibility of protecting mussels.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN TO APPOINT THE COMMITTEE
SCHEDULE: WHEN THE PLAN IS ACCEPTED
COST: NONE UNTIL AFTER STUDY PROVIDES AN ESTIMATE

9 AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES

The town shall encourage landowners to develop and expand sustainable usage of suitable land for agriculture and forestry harvest.

The committee recommends that land usage be regulated in such a way as to provide the minimal necessary regulation for good sustainable agricultural and forestry practice. To this end, the town shall seek the advice of the Maine Forest Service to obtain a Best Management Practices recommendation for town adoption and ask assistance from the Maine Forest Service in analysis of the town's forested area.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN WITH ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT PROVIDING THE PRELIMINARY WORK
SCHEDULE: AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, FOR PRESENTAION TO THE PLANNING BOARD WITHIN A YEAR.
COST: $500

10 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The town shall identify and mark its historic sites and protect archaeologically important areas.

a. The Lamoine Historical Society should be asked to list local houses and sites of historic meaning, describe their significance, and eventually develop an official town history. Upon receipt of this information, the town shall decide which sites should be identified by plaques or other types of historic tagging. Should any sites have more than local interest, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission should be approached for advice as to appropriate action.

b. The town of Lamoine has 24 miles of its coastline listed as archaeologically sensitive by state agencies who may prevent development on tracts that prove to have ancient sites within them. This fact should be printed on all building permits and a warning given that discovery of significant artifacts requires work cessation and that such discovery must be reported to the Selectmen for appraisal and action which may include a temporary cessation of construction. Most of this area falls within the designated Resource Protection Zone.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN
SCHEDULE: REQUEST TO SOCIETY SHOULD BE INITIATED AT ONCE
COST: NONE TILL AFTER THE INFORMATION IS GENERATED AND THEREAFTER LESS THAN $2000

11. OUTDOOR RECREATION

The town shall maintain Lamoine Beach Park and Bloomfield Park for outdoor recreation and shall, as funds permit, seek to acquire a town owned site for summer recreational activities. A Recreation Committee shall be set up to monitor use of the local facilities and provide guidance on the town's needs, initiate programs with the consent of the selectmen, and recommend expenditures to the Selectmen.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN AND SUBSEQUENT TO APPOINTMENT, THE COMMITTEE DESIGNATED.
SCHEDULE: ONGOING PROCESS AFTER COMMITTEE APPOINTED WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF PLAN APPROVAL
COST: IMMEDIATELY, AROUND $200 TO PUT SIGNS ON BLOOMFIELD PARK, THEREAFTER VARIABLE. AS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROFFERED.

12 COASTAL POLICIES

The town shall take such action as may be required to prevent contamination of the coastal zone, inappropriate placement of anchorages, monopoly usage precluding public usages, and shoreline destruction.

Most of these problems fall principally within the jurisdiction of the state and federal government but the town selectmen should be authorized to maintain a watching brief in these areas. The town Administrative Assistant shall explore whether there is a significant need for further action on anchorages and review shore pollution problems with residents and visitors.

IMPLEMENTATION RESONSIBILITY: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT / HARBOR MASTER
SCHEDULE: CONTINUOUS OVERSIGHT
COST: NONE IMMEDIATELY

13. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The town shall maintain a prudent fiscal stance at all times.

The committee recommends:

a. The town shall maintain a Budget Committee to consult with the Selectmen and recommend to the Selectmen prudent funding for the projects proposed by

the Selectmen and the Town Departments, and make their recommendations to the Town Meeting. The committee, in its first year and, periodically, every five years thereafter, shall present to the Selectmen a Long Range Fiscal Plan for their guidance. The town shall establish a debt limit for future bonding. The committee suggests that 1% of State Valuation would be a prudent ceiling excluding school funding and this ceiling would be raised to 4% total should school funding be included.

b. The town shall maintain the Transfer Station

c. A decision should be made as to the long term handling of Seal Point Road, Blacksmith Road, Gully Brook Road, and Berry Cove Road. If these are ever to be paved, the town should begin putting aside funds for that purpose.

d. The selectmen shall establish a committee to define the conditions, procedures, and charges required for fair implementation of the impact fee for purposes consistent with this plan's capital investment objectives or delete impact fees from the existing ordinance. This must be done immediately before the occasion for its use is upon us.

e. A new school addition is looming and the Selectmen and the School Board should consult at once about financing the project and reach mutual agreement on funding level.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: a. BUDGET COMMITTEE, b. SELECTMEN, c. SELECTMEN, d. COMMITTEE ON IMPACT FEES
SCHEDULE: a. AT ONCE, b. ONGOING (CURRENTLY IN COMPLIANCE), c. PREPARE WARRANT ARTICLE FOR NEXT TOWN MEETING WHEN TOWN CAN MAKE THIS DECISION, d. WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF PLAN ACCEPTANCE FOR NEXT SUBSEQUENT TOWN MEETING.
COST: a. NONE, b. PROBABLY $40,000 PER YEAR FOR 5 YEARS BUT HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON STATE LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTION, c. WOULD REQUIRE ENGINEERING ESTIMATE, d. NONE

14 SOCIAL WELFARE

The town shall maintain adequate monitoring of those people most at risk within the community to see that there is a meaningful safety net.

The committee recommends that a Senior Citizens Group should be organized, either within town government or through an independent organization to increase monitoring of those living alone or in isolation.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN
SCHEDULE: WITHINT SIX MONTH OF PLAN ACCEPTANCE
COST: $300 (ADVERTISING AND MAILING COSTS)

15. GENERAL TOWN GOVERNMENT

The town shall maintain an effective and efficient town government.

The committee recommends:

a. The town should combine all town ordinances, general operating procedures, fees, applications, permits and usage rules, building rules, gravel pit rules, waste disposal regulations, and appeals procedures into one document to simplify town administration. It should be internally consistent in definitions across all documents.

b. The Planning Board should draw up a priority list of local highway repairs and projects for the Selectmen's approval and submission to the DOT. It is suggested that the Town Hall area, the Route 184/204 intersection, be given priority.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: a. ADMINISTRATIVE ASS'T AND PLANNING BOARD, b. AS INDICATED
SCHEDULE: OVER NEXT TWO YEARS
COST: $1000 PRINTING COSTS

16. EDUCATION

The town shall provide for education in the community.

The committee recommends that the Town Selectmen and the Budget Committee meet with the Lamoine School Committee at some time not in the budget process to discuss the long-range expectations of the School Committee as to future problems of the system. The School Committee should be asked to provide, as possible, projections of the local school population and projections of the Union population that may have an impact on local financial planning.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY: SELECTMEN AND SCHOOL BOARD
SCHEDULE: PRIOR TO NEXT BUDGET CONSTRUCTION
COST: THE ANNUAL SCHOOL BUDGET SHOULD INCLUDE $500 FOR SCHOOL BOARD PLANNING.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

School Population Predictions

The Lamoine school population has been quite stable over the past ten years but this stability is very deceptive since it represents several factors changing and canceling each other. The population of the town has grown but the growth has been by the addition of more older family groups with fewer children entering the local system.

In 1980, the population was 953 residents and the school population was 204 students. This represented a student production of 224 students for each 1000 people. In 1990 the population was 1311 people, the student population was 207, and the ratio was 158 students per 1000 residents. Current enrollment (1992-3) of 241 represents no more than 184 students per 1000 residents.

We have two population estimates for the year 2000 in our population section: one around 1800, another around 1500. All other factors remaining constant, this gives two predictions of the school population in the year 2000, 324 students or 270 students. These predictions are based on the 1992 best estimates and ignores any population change after 1990 so they are biased somewhat to the high side. If our population inmigration becomes even older than it is now, this prediction would be too high. If the new people moving in are younger, this estimate will be too low. If the birth rate rises and family size increases in the next decade, this estimate will be too low.

In the face of such uncertainty, it is difficult to accurately plan ahead in this area. A census of pre-schoolers would be helpful but would only represent the existing base not the effect of the inmigrant families. Since birth rates change, it might pick up surges in population from this factor and give a slight lead-time, picking up those newcomers with pre-schoolers. A rolling prediction based on this type datum would provide some warning and might give two years lead-time.

The most important three items in setting policy in the town school budget are:

1. State aid formula changes which, on a year by year basis will change local dollar requirements
2. State school construction aid competition which will set a limit, outside our control, on building new facilities.
3. The town's standards for class size which will set the time frame for another portable addition. Grades will not, uniformly, be average and some will exceed the desirable size. Handling this problem will be difficult over the coming decade even with the best of luck. With uniform distribution 13 grades and 324 students the average class size would be 25 students/room, 270 students would be 21 students.

Enrollment, Lamoine, 1984-1991

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1984 Pupils	11	13	10	18	16	15	14	22	15	135
Percent of total	8	10	7	13	12	11	10	16	11	
1985 Pupils	21	14	10	13	22	13	13	12	20	138
Percent of total	15	10	7	9	16	9	9	9	14	
1986 Pupils	28	13	7	11	14	19	13	12	13	132
Percent of total	21	10	5	8	10	14	10	9	10	
1987 Pupils	19	27	15	8	14	13	22	12	13	144
Percent of total	13	19	10	6	10	9	15	8	9	
1988 Pupils	16	19	27	18	9	13	15	22	12	151
Percent of total	11	13	18	12	6	9	10	15	8	
1989 Pupils	24	17	21	27	21	12	11	18	23	175
Percent of total	14	10	12	15	12	7	6	10	13	
1990 Pupils	17	18	15	18	25	14	9	12	17	145
Percent of total	12	12	10	12	17	10	6	8	12	
1991 Pupils	22	19	18	18	20	28	15	12	13	165
Percent of total	13	12	11	11	12	17	9	7	8	

Total pupils 1984-91

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Pupils
Total Pupils	158	140	123	131	141	127	112	122	126	1180*
Percent of total	13	12	10	11	12	11	9	10	11	
Mean class size	20	18	15	16	18	16	14	15	16	
Median size	20	18	15	18	18	14	14	12	15	

*(1185 is the actual total including all special categories not assigned to specific grades and these do not appear in the class total)

In the table below each row is a separate class from entry as kindergarten students till they reach grade 8 showing the changes in class size.

Entry Year	Number in Group at Each Grade									Change overall
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1980					16	13	13	12	12	-4
1981				18	22	19	22	22	23	+5
1982			10	13	14	13	15	18	17	+7
1983		13	10	11	14	13	11	12	13	0
1984	11	14	7	8	9	12	9	12		+1
1985	21	13	15	18	21	14	15			-6
1986	28	27	27	27	25	28				0
1987	19	19	21	18	20					-1
1988	16	17	15	18						+2
1989	21	18	18							-3
1990	17	18								+1
									Total	+2

Largest class change in one year –7
Largest increase in any class overall +7

Classes followed, grade-by-grade, as they move through the system, using the eight-year sample period, gave the following results.

1. The total change in size within a class, as the class moved upward from their entry into the table towards the eighth grade, was +2, in a base of 1180 students, which means that class size was essentially unchanged and that the best predictor of the eighth grade size is the kindergarten size that it had on entry into school.
2. The town population went up by about 30% during this period but this did not seem to change class size so, probably, most students coming into town were pre-schoolers who combined with the already resident pre-schoolers and were detected only on entry to the school system.
3. There is a weak trend for the grade 4-6 transition to mark a slight decrease in class size. This may mean there is a slow creep upwards occurring that our numbers are too few to register clearly or that, demographically, perhaps, young families give up rentals or living with parents or sell their homes and change their residency at this time to other school districts.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Year	EHS	MDI	Sumner	Other	Total
84	60	11	1	0	72
85	46	8	1	0	55
86	62	6	0	0	72
87	63	10	2	0	75
88	52	6	0	0	58
89	50	7	0	0	57
90	51	11	1	3	66
91	43	16	0	3	62

APPENDIX 2

HOUSING NEED ANALYSIS

1. Housing Need

a)	Number of households, occupied units	501	1a
*plus b)	1.5% for undoubling	7.5	1b
*plus c)	5.0% for vacancies	25	1c
Is d)	HOUSING NEED	533	1d

2. Housing Supply

a)	Number of housing units (yr rd)	546	2a
Minus b)	Dilapidated or unusable (5%)	25	2b
Is c)	USABLE HOUSING SUPPLY	521	2c

3. Net Units Needed (1d minus 2c) 12 3

4.

a)	Substandard-plumbing **	0	4a
b)	Overcrowded, excluding units in 4a **	0	4b
c)	Total substandard**		

** vacancy rate exceeds 5% by greater than estimated substandard. Substandard were included in our calculation for 2b so category not valid as an independent sub-set in this case.

5. New Housing Need 12***

*** annual construction rate runs at this level

*an estimate of housing units with more than one family or household living therein. The 5% vacancy rate is the amount usually assumed to provide some choice in the marketplace. Whether either is truly meaningful in rural Downeast Maine is untested.

APPENDIX 3

A. INVERTEBRATES OF LAMOINE BEACH

The following is a survey of the invertebrates found at Lamoine Beach done by a University of Maine Ecology Class on September 14, 1974.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND COMMENTS

Transects were arranged in numerical order. Transect 1 was located approximately halfway between the parking lot and the large rocky point. Station 1 in each transect was highest in the intertidal zone. Station three was closest to the water at the low tide line. Sieve #5 retains particles 4 mm in diameter and larger while sieve #18 retains particles 1mm and larger. Water temperature measured near the island was 14 degrees C.

In the list of organisms, station-by-station, for each screening team, all the numbers are expressed as "number of organisms per sample".

DATA

While no intact lugworms (Arenicola marina: Annelida, Polychaeta) were collected numerous recent burrows were present in the intertidal mud and sand.

TEAM A

SCREEN TEAM 1

Station 1: muddy sand, substrate temperature 17 C
Station 2: fine sand, sub temp 16C
Station 3: fine sand, sub temp 17C

Note: Virtually all of the sediment retained by the sieves at all stations consisted of the sand tubes of the polychaeteus annelids, Clymenella torquata (family Maldanidae) and an unidentified Spionidae.

+ means abundant, ++very abundant, +++extremely abundant, - absent

ORGANISMS	STATION 1	STATION 2	STATION 3
Phylum Annelida Family Malanidae Clymenella torquata	++	+	+
Family Spionidae	+++	+	+
Family Glyceridae Glycera dibranchiata	1	-	++
Family Arenicolidae Arenicola marina	-	1	-
Phylum Mollusca Class Gastrapoda Lora cancellata	++	2	1
Littorina littorea	++	1	-

Class Pelecypoda Ensis directus	-	1	1
Mya arenaria	-	-	1
Many siphons apparent but organisms below the sampling depth			
Phylum Arthropoda Class Crustacea Gammarus sp.	-	+	-
Idotea balthica	-	-	2
Phylum Echinoidea Echinarchnius parma	-	1	-

SCREEN TEAM 2

Station 1- Gravel, Air temp 21C, sed. Temp 16.5 C, mean sediment weight (total) 959 grams (82% in screen 5, 58% in screen 18), mean number of organisms per sample 272.

Station 2- Fine sand, air temp 20.5 C, sed temp 17C, mean sed weight (total) 47 gms, mean organisms per sample 49

Station 3- Shell debris, air temp 21 c, sed temp 16.5 C, mean sed wt (total) 998 gms (22% screen 5, 78% screen 18), mean number organism per sample 19

ORGANISMS	STATION 1	STATION 2	STATION 3
Phylum Nemertea Species A	1	-	-
Species B	-	-	1
Cerebratulus sp	-	-	1
Phylum Annelida Class Polychaeta Family Nephtyidae	1	-	-
Family Spionidae	2	5	-
Family Glyceridae Glycera dibranchiata	-	1	1
Family Malanidae Clymenella torquata	-	28	11
UNIDENTIFIED Polychaetes	1	4	1
Phylum Mollusca Class Gastropoda Littorina littorea	13	2	2
L. obtusata	1	-	1
L saxatilis	1	-	-
Lunatia heros	2	2	-
Buccinum undatum	1	1	-
Thais lapillus	1	-	-
Class Pelecypoda Mytilus edulis	135	1	-
Mya arenaria- many juveniles in fine sand below sampling depth			

Phylum Arthropoda Class Crustacea Unidentified Isopoda	-	1	-
Gammarus sp.	69	3	-
Crangon septemspinosa	-	2	1
Balanus sp	41	-	-

SEARCH TEAM (transect on sand and mud beach)

Phylum Nemertea

Cerebratulus sp. Abundant in muddy sand

Phylum Annelida

Class Polychaeta

Family Arenicolidae

Arenicola marina, lugworm, abundant in muddy sand

Family Maldanidae

Clymenella torquata, bamboo worm, abundant in sand

Family Glyceridae

Glycera dibranchiata, blood worm abundant in sand and mud

Family Polynoidae

Lepidonotus sp., a scale worm, scarce in mud

Phylum Mollusca

Class Amphineura

Trachydermon ruber, the red chiton, scarce, attached to rock

Class Gastropoda

Littorina littorea, common periwinkle, abundant on rocks in high intertidal zone

Thais lapillus, dog whelk, scarce in low intertidal zone

Acmaea testudinalis, limpet, scarce on rocks, in low intertidal zone

Class Pelecypoda

Mytilus edulis, blue mussel, large beds both high and low intertidal zones, on rocks and gravel

Ensis directus, razor clam, scarce, buried in the mud

Mya arenaria, soft shell clam, abundant in mud

Phylum Arthropoda

Class Crustacea

Balanus balanoides, common rock barnacle, abundant on rocks, low inter-tidal

Balanus balanus, ivory barnacle, abundant on rocks, low intertidal

Gammarus sp., amphipods, abundant in high intertidal pools

Crangon septemspinosa, sand shrimp, abundant in shallow water

Carcinus maenas, little green shore crab, in water and rocks

Cancer irroratus, rock crab, in the water

Phylum Echinodermata
- Class Echinoidea
  - Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis, green sea urchin, abundant in the water and low intertidal
  - Echinarachnius parma, sand dollar, low intertidal on sand
- Class Asteroidea
  - Asterias vulgaris, common starfish, abundant in the water
- Class Holothuroidea
  - Leptosynaptia sp, sea cucumbers, on mud in water

WATER SEARCH TEAM
(searched the water at the end of the rocky point and pools among these rocks)

Phylum Porifera
- Encrusting sponges were found attached to gravel but were sparse

Phylum Nemertea
- Amphiporus angualatus, red nemertean, under rocks, sparse
- Lineus ruber, the green nemertean, under rocks sparse
- Lineus socialis, small coiled nemertean, under rocks, abundant*

Phylum Annelida
- Class Polychaeta
  - Family Polynoidae
    - Lepidonotus sp., scaleworm, abundant under rocks
  - Family Terebellidae
    - Amphitrite sp., sparse, anchored to sand under rocks
  - Family Serpulidae
    - Spirorbis borealis, sparse, attached to sea grass

Phylum Mollusca
- Class Amphineura
  - Tracydermon ruber, chiton, clinging to rocks
- Class Gastropoda
  - Acmaea testudinalis, limpet, common on rocks
  - Buccinum undatum, waved whelk, abundant on rocks
- Class Pelcypoda
  - Mytilis edulis, blue mussel, in clumps on bottom
  - Modiolus modiolus, horse mussel, abundant in the bottom
  - Hiatella artica, red-necked clam, common among rocks sub-tidal

Phylum Arthropoda
- Class Crustacea
  - Idotea balthica, isopod, common in marine vegetation
  - Pagarus pubescens, hermit crab, crawling on rock in water, sparse

Gammarus sp., amphipod, common

Phylum Echinodermata
- Class Ophiuroidea
  - Ophiopholis aculeata, brittle star, common under rocks
- Class Asteroidea
  - Henrici sanguinolenta, blood star, sparse on submerged rocks
- Class Holothuroidea
  - Cucumaria frondosum, brown fringed sea cucumber, abundant under rocks
- Class Echinoidea
  - Strongylocentratus droebachensis, green sea urchin, abundant on bottom

Two additional teams did the beach but only the following additions to the above listing were found:

Phylum Cnidaria
- Class Arthozoa
  - Metridium senile, sea anemone on rock under water below tide line

Phylum Chordata
- Class Ascidacea
  - Unidentified sea squirt on rock below tide line

Phylum Arthropoda
- Class Pycnogonida
  - Unidentified sea spider, under rock below tide line
- Class Crustacea
  - Hyas araneus, toad crab, common sub tidal among rocks

Not found but known from other sources are the lobster, several scallop types, the clamworm, the ten-lined whelk, numerous nudibranchs, Macoma baltica, tube anemones, Lion's mane jellyfish, occasionally an arctic crab.

B. BIRDS OF LAMOINE

Arctic Loon	Common Loon	Horned Grebe
Red-Necked Grebe	Great Cormorant	Double Crested Cormorant
American Bittern	Great Blue Heron	Canada Goose
Wood Duck	American Black Duck	Mallard
Greater Scaup	Common Eider	King Eider
Oldsquaw	Black Scoter	Surf Scoter
White-winged Scoter	Common Goldeneye	Barrow's Goldeneye
Bufflehead	Common Merganser	Red-breasted Merganser
Ruddy Duck	Osprey	Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk	Rough-legged Hawk	American Kestrel
Merlin	Peregrine Falcon	Gyrfalcon
Spruce Grouse	Ruffed Grouse	Black-bellied Plover

Lesser Golden Plover	Semi-palmated Plover	Killdeer
Greater Yellowlegs	Lesser Yellowlegs	Spotted Sandpiper
Ruddy Turnstone	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Least Sandpiper
Common Snipe	American Woodcock	Laughing Gull
Wood Thrush	American Robin	Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird	Brown Thrasher	Water Pipit
Cedar Waxwing	European Starling	Solitary Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo	Tennessee Warbler	Nashville Warbler
Yellow Warbler	Magnolia Warbler	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler	Pine Warbler	Bay-Breasted Warbler
Black and White Warbler	Hooded Warbler	Northern Waterthrush
Common Yellowthroat	Canada Warbler	Northern Cardinal
Rufous-sided Towee	Chipping Sparrow	Savannah Sparrow
Fox Sparrow	Lincoln's Sparrow	White-throated Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco	Bobolink	Common Tern
Saw-whet Owl	Bonaparte's Gull	Ring-billed gull
Herring Gull	Iceland Gull	Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull	Rock Dove	Mourning Dove
Black-billed Cuckoo	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl	Short-eared Owl	Whip-poor-will
Chimney Swift	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Belted Kingfisher
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Downey Woodpecker	Hairy Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker	Northern Flicker	Pileated Woodpecker
Eastern Wood Peewee	Alder Flycatcher	Least Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe	Great Crested Flycatcher	Eastern Kingbird
Horned Lark	Tree swallow	Barn Swallow
Gray Jay	Blue jay	American Crow
Common Raven	Black-capped Chickadee	Boreal Chickadee
Red-breasted Nuthatch	White-breasted Nuthatch	Brown Creeper
House Wren	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Eastern Bluebird	Veery	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Swainson's Thrush	Hermit Thrush	Eastern Meadowlark
Rusty Blackbird	Common Grackle	Brown-headed Cowbird
Northern Oriole	Pine Grosbeak	Purple Finch
Common Redpoll	Pine Siskin	American Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak	Northern Parula	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Cape May Warbler	Yellow-rumped Warbler	Black-throated green Warbler
Palm Warbler	Blackpoll Warbler	American Redstart
Ovenbird	Mourning Warbler	Wilson's Warbler
Scarlet Tanager	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	American Tree Sparrow
Field Sparrow	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	Song Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow	White-crowned Sparrow	Snow Bunting
Red-winged Blackbird	Ring-necked Pheasant	Indigo Bunting

While some of these birds are rare in Lamoine, all have been seen by competent local birders. Further contributions are welcomed.

APPENDIX 4

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY—TOWN OF LAMOINE—91

THIS SURVEY IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE STATE'S REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING. ANSWERING IS TOTALLY VOLUNTARY. SKIP QUESTIONS YOU FEEL ARE INAPPROPRIATE OR THAT YOU PREFER TO OMIT. PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THIS SHEET. SOMEONE WILL PICK IT UP IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. IF WE MISS YOU FOR PICKUP, PLEASE DROP IT IN THE BOX PROVIDED AT THE TOWN OFFICE. CIRCLE THE LETTER NEXT TO YOUR RESPONSE OR PUT A CHECK IN THE BOX OR SPACE CLOSEST TO YOUR ATTITUDE.

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP.

1. This household lives in Lamoine as
   A. local residents
   B. seasonal visitors

2. We are located
   A. in the shore zone (within 250 ft of the water)
   B. not in the shore zone

3. Our home is
   A. a single mobile home unit
   B. a double mobile home unit
   C. a single family house
   D. a duplex (2 family unit)
   E. a multi-unit apartment unit

4. We
   A. rent the unit
   B. own the unit

5. Where do the adults in this household work? Indicate number who work in each town.
   Lamoine _____
   Ellsworth _____
   M.D.I. _____
   Bangor _____
   Other locales --- Write in town and number working there.
   Town_____ number_____
   Town_____ number_____

If you have been in Lamoine less than ten years, please answer the following questions 6 through 9, otherwise go to question 10.

6. We moved here, mainly, because
   A. Its convenient to where we work
   B. The cost of housing made it affordable
   C. We like woods and sea
   D. The school system was attractive
   E. The small town is attractive
   F. We had a family connection
   G. Taxes were reasonable

   OTHER_____

7. Our secondary reason was
   A. Its convenient to where we work
   B. The cost of housing made it affordable
   C. We like woods and sea
   D. The school system was attractive
   E. The small town is attractive
   F. We had a family connection
   G. Taxes were reasonable

   OTHER_____

8. We moved here from
   A. MDI/BAR HBR region
   B. ELLSWORTH area
   C. BANGOR area
   D. Elsewhere Downeast (HANCOCK OR WASHINGTON CTYS)
      Write town in here _____
   E. Elsewhere in MAINE
      Write town in here_____
   F. N.H. OR VT.
   G. MASS., CONN., OR R.I.
   H. N.Y. OR N.J.
   I. Other state or country
      Write in here_____

9. At the time of moving to Lamoine, our family could be best described as
   A. Retirees or near retirees
   B. Family with most children in college or on their own
   C. Family with most children in school or college
   D. Family with most children preschool or in early grades
   E. Young family with no children in the household
   F. Mature adults with no children in the household
   G. Single adults

H. Other
Specify_____

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING, IF THEY APPLY TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD

10. For elementary education we plan to use
    A. public schools
    B. private schools
    C. home schooling
    D. undecided
    E. doesn't apply to us

11. We favor
    A. present policy of tuitioning students to area high schools
    B. constructing a Union 92 High School
    C. no opinion

12. I would like to see the Lamoine School library opened for children's use in the summer
    A. One day per week
    B. Several days a week
    C. Not at all
    D. No opinion

    I would volunteer to help staff it. Check here____

13. Do you use the Ellsworth Library?
    A. No
    B. Occasionally
    C. A lot

14. Do you favor an Ellsworth bypass?
    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. Not needed yet
    D. No opinion

15. If an Ellsworth bypass is constructed across Lamoine, do you want commercial development on it?
    A. Encouraged
    B. Regulated
    C. Minimized
    D. Prevented
    E. No opinion

For next set of questions use letters on the map to indicate areas

16. Which area of town do you think is most likely to be commercially developed for retail sales in the next ten years
    - Most likely _____
    - Next most likely _____
    - None will be developed _____
    - No Opinion _____

    COMMENTS_____

17. Which area, if any, should be open to retail development?
    A. Absolutely none
    B. Smallest area compatible with state's mandates
    C. Most of the town
    D. All of the town
    E. A suitable and adequate area of the town
    F. No opinion

18 a. If some area(s) must be open to commercial development, if you wish, indicate the areas you would prefer it to be._____

No opinion_____

COMMENTS_____

18 b. Is there some area(s) of town that should be protected from commercial development? Protection needed for area(s)_____

No Opinion_____

COMMENTS_____

Town ordinances and services

	Too permissive	adequate	too restrictive	no opinion
Building Code	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shoreland Zoning	_____	_____	_____	_____
Gravel Pit Ordinance	_____	_____	_____	_____

Suggestions

---

19. Should the Selectmen look into an ordinance to regulate noise?

Yes____ No____ No Opinion____ Not necessary____

20. Should the town create a Financial Planning Committee to study the long-term expenditures of the town?

Yes____ No____ No Opinion____ Not necessary____

21. Town Hall hours
    a. Keep same hrs
    b. Rearrange hrs
    c. Reduce hrs
    d. Open for longer hours

Suggestions_____

22. Town Dump – When the Town Landfill closes, the town will probably have to go to PERC. At the moment there are no other options. When the landfill closes, do you want to
    a. Build a Transfer Station at the dump site
    b. Build a transfer station at some other site. (such as_____)
    c. Arrange a Regional Transfer Station with some other towns
    d. Provide household pickup on town roads and truck directly to PERC
    e. No opinion

23. In any event, to reduce volume and thus PERC costs, Lamoine should
    a. Continue recycling efforts as is
    b. Increase recycling efforts
    c. Require recycling by everyone using Landfill or whatever collection system is finally devised

Suggestions_____

24. Are you satisfied with the way the Town Roads have been maintained?

Yes____ No____ No Opinion____

Comments_____

25. Should the town spend more money on the town roads?
Yes____ No____ No Opinion____

26. Are you satisfied with snow-plowing on town roads? (Note rte 184 and 204 are not included in this question since they are State Roads and we have no control over their plowing)
    a. Yes
    b. No
    c. No opinion

Suggestions_____

TOWN PARKS

	Needs Expansion	Needs Improvement	Keep As is	Reduce Funding
27. Lamoine Beach				
28. Bloomfield Park (Blunt's Pond)				
29. Marlboro Beach (access lot)				

Suggestions_____

30. Have you had any problems with your well?
    a. Yes
    b. No

    Type problem_____

30. Do you want a clam restoration project developed
    a. Yes, enough to pay for it
    b. Yes, if cost is minimal
    c. No
    d. No opinion

    Comments_____

WHAT SHOULD LAMOINE'S POLICY BE ON THE FOLLOWING

Housing Types	Promote	Allow	Discourage	No Opinion
Multi-Family				
Condominiums				
Single Family				
Duplex				
Mobile homes				
Mobile Home Parks				
Low Income Housing				
Elderly Units				

Retail/Service	Promote	Allow	Discourage	No Opinion
Convenience Stores				
Shopping Mall				
Hotels, Motels, Inns				
Restaurants				
Bed & Breakfasts				
Recreational Campsites				
Professional Offices				
Nursing Homes				
Retirement Villages				

Business/Industry	Promote	Allow	Discourage	No Opinion
Heavy Industry				
Sand/Gravel Extraction				
Home Business				
Concrete Plant				
Shellfish Processing				
Fish Processing				
Agriculture				
Forestry				

Should Lamoine protect any of the following from development?

	Yes	No	No Strong Feelings
Access to Shore			
Wildlife Habitats			
Historic Sites/Blds			
Wetlands			
Steep Slopes			
Groundwater Supply			
Scenic Areas			

If you have any comments, please put them on the back of the last page ----- thanks again for your help.

RESULTS B (totals only for each question, further breakdown on file in the Town Hall) *(Compiled from original sheet, but not in same format)*

Results of Household Questionnaire.
264 Households responded. All comments have been noted and passed to relevant town officers for their attention. Thanks for your frank replies. The following is a summary of the responses.

Questionnaires were returned from the following number of households.

Local Residents	219			Seasonal	34	Misc #	11
	Total	Shore Own	Interior Own	All types	34	All Types	11
Old Timers	116	22	94				
Newcomers	103	24	65	Rent-14			
Number in Group	264						

	Percent
Single Mobile	13
Double Mobile	2
Single House	80
Duplex	2
Apartment	2

Work Locale**	Percent	Reason for Moving Here***		Reason for Moving Here (secondary)***	
Lamoine	20	Work Convenience	9	Work Convenience	12
Ellsworth	37	Affordable	15	Affordable	9
Trenton	2	Woods/Sea	31	Woods/Sea	25
MDI	24	Schools	6	Schools	5
Bangor	5	Small Town	12	Small Town	25
Orono	1	Family Connection	17	Family Connection	9
Hancock	1	Low Taxes	7	Low Taxes	15
Blue Hill	1	Other	4	Other	
Widely	4				
Other	5				

**percent of those indicating employment
***percent of those giving reasons

unless indicated % is percent of entire group
#misc. is low number grps, late submissions, and errors in filling out forms

Percent moved here from	**	At that time	**
MDI Region	20	Ret/Near Ret	26
Ellsworth	14	Fam Mostly Old	5
Bangor Area	11	Fam High Grades	15
Han/Wash Cty	18	Fam Low Grades	21
Other Maine	5	Yng Fam No Child	5
VT/NH	4	Mat Adults	20
Mass/Conn/RI	16	Singles	8
Other US	15		

** percent of respondents

Elementary Education Use Planned		High School Favor	
Public	22	Present Policy	55
Private	0	Union 92 School	5
Home Schooling	1	No Opinion	29
Undecided	1		
Doesn't Apply	52		

Topic	Promote	Allow	Discourage	No Opinion
Retirement Villages	10	41	30	6
Heavy Industry	2	5	73	4
Sand/Gravel Extraction	2	34	47	4
Home Businesses	20	53	15	2
Concrete Plant	2	15	65	5
Shellfish Processing	10	49	24	5
Fish Processing	8	41	32	7
Agriculture	30	47	7	5
Forestry	28	38	16	6
Single Family Homes	37	48	2	4
Duplexes	8	46	23	6
Mobile Homes	3	43	36	5
Mobile Home Parks	2	17	60	3
Low Income Housing	7	33	38	7
Elderly Units	18	48	11	6
Convenience Store	16	45	22	5
Shopping Mall	3	11	72	5
Hotel/Motels/Inns	4	17	61	4
Restaurants	8	34	41	5
Bed & Breakfast	13	59	7	3
Recreation Campsites	12	44	27	5
Professional Offices	10	46	26	5
Nursing Homes	10	47	23	6
Multi Family Homes	2	19	59	6

School Library		Ellsworth Library Use		Ellsworth Bypass	
One Day	36	No	37	Favor	60
Several	25	Occasionally	44	Oppose	20
None	6	A Lot	14	Not Needed Yet	6
No Opinion	26			No Opinion	11
Volunteer	8				

If Bypass thru Lamoine Want Development		Area most likely Developed		Next Most Likely Developed	
Encouraged	11	None Will Be	14	(A) Buttermilk Rd.	6
Regulated	24	No Opinion	15	(B) Upper 184	9
Minimized	21	(A) Buttermilk Rd.	14	(C) Jordan River 204	14
Prevented	35	(B) Upper 184	32	(D)	3
No Opinion	5	(C) Jordan River 204	14	Other	14
		(D)	2		
		(E)	3		
		(F)	2		
		Other	2		

Which area should be developed		If area must be open, it should be		What area should be protected?	
Absolutely None	18	(A) Buttermilk	14	A	2
Smallest area Comp State Mandates	31	(B) Upper 184	32	B	2
Most of Town	2	(C) Jordan River 204	18	C	2
All of the Town	2	All	4	D	3
Suitable/Adequate	25	No Opinion	18	E	4
No Opinion	8	E & F	4	G	4
		Other (scattered)	12	ALL	8
				AA	10
				BB	13
				CC	17
				DD	15
				EE	4
				FF	7
				GG	9
				No Opinion	17
				Shore	7

Town Ordinances	Too Permissive	Adequate	Too Restrictive	No Opinion
Building Code	10	40	15	6
Shoreland Zoning	10	42	14	
Gravel Pit	41	24	5	18

	Yes	No	No Opinion	Not Needed
Noise Ordinance	47	13	13	21
Finance Planning Committee	51	9	17	11

Town Hall Hours		Town Dump/Transfer Station		Recycling	
As Is	60	At Dump	39	As Is	15
Rearrange	4	Other Site	2	Increase	27
Reduce	0	With Another Town	22	Compel Usage	46
Extend	26	Pick up at road	19		
		Most Economic	5		
		No Opinion	10		

Town Roads Maintenance		Spend More?		Snow Plowing	
Satisfied	64	Yes	23	Satisfied	53
Not Satisfied	23	No	46	Not Satisfied	13
No Opinion	9	No Opinion	24	No Opinion	23

Parks	Reduce Funds	Expand	Improve	Keep As Is
Lamoine Beach	2	3	19	59
Bloomfield Park	3	9	17	52
Marlboro Beach	2	2	14	59

Well Problems		Clam Restoration	
Yes	11	Enough To Pay	16
No	69	If Cost Minimal	31
		No	17
		No Opinion	22

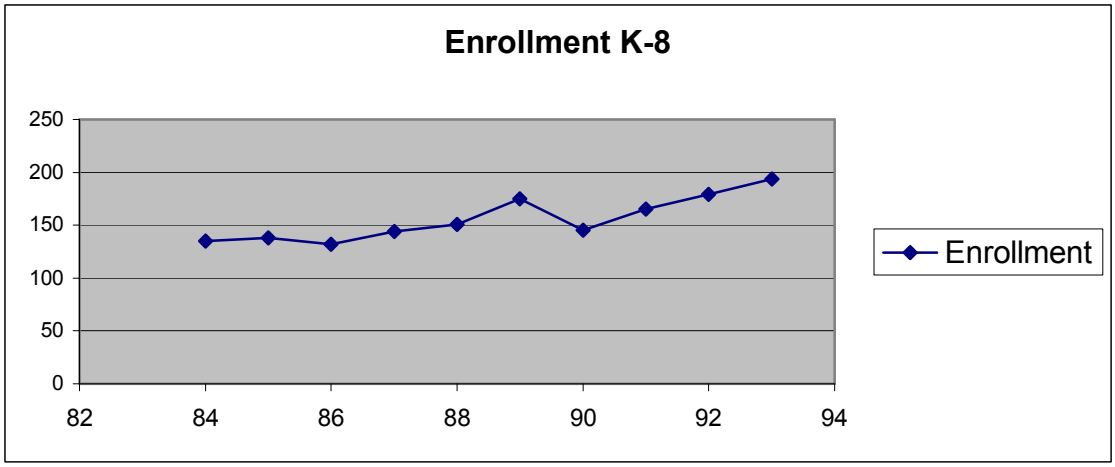
	Yes	No	No Opinion
Shore Access	67	12	8
Wildlife Habitats	74	7	6
Protect Historic Sites/Buildings	71	4	9
Wetlands	64	10	10
Steep Slopes	54	10	14
Groundwater Supply	78	4	4
Scenic Areas	71	6	5

ADDENDUM #1 UPDATE TO INVENTORY DATA

1. EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

UPDATE TO 93

GRADE	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
1992 Pupils	23	25	18	19	20	22	27	13	12	179
1993 Pupils	21	21	29	14	20	22	20	30	17	194



High School Enrollment

Year	EHS	MDI	Sumner	Other*	Total
1992	37	22	0	3	62
1993	35	25	0	4	64

***John Bapst, Mount Blue, Out of State Misc.**

2. FISCAL UPDATE TO 1993

YEAR	1992	1993
Total Town Receipts	1,319,674	1,623,399
Total Aid from State	463,765	508,613
Education State Aid	417,859	426,086
Other State Aid	45,908	121,547
Total Expended	1,460,672	1,566,749
Total School Expense	1,036,325	1,112,179
Town Valuation (By Town)		
Real Estate	44,395,500	87,073,900
Personal	658,100	934,900
Total	45,053,600	88,008,800
State Evaluation	74,550,000	75,050,000 (tentative)

Housing Permits

Year	Single Unit	Multi Unit	Mobile Home Single	Mobile Home Double	Total
1992	13	1	4	1	19
1993	11	0	6	0	17

As of October 1, 1995, the following enrollments are reported for Lamoine:

K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
18	23	19	23	26	14	16	17	24	182

High School

Ellsworth	46
MDI	18
Taft	1

Plus 2 elementary students attend the Ellsworth Special Ed School

Total school population is 247, although my addition comes out to 249.

Fiscal summary for year ended June 30, 1995

Total Town Receipts	2,047,659.94
Total aid from State	678,594.92
State Education Aid	438,759.72
Total Expended**	2,262,854.82
Total School Expenses	1,087,309.57

*Net of transfers from investment and loan accounts
**Includes expenses for dump closing, plus payback of the loan to People's Heritage

Town Valuation as of April 1, 1995

Real Estate	$90,335,300
Personal	615,000
Total	$90,950,300

State Valuation for 1995 proposed: $90,250,000

Disclaimer: This document is based on the original document passed March 5, 1996. Some of the graphs and tables have been changed in format to accommodate changes in computer programs. The content is the same. There may be typographical errors in this edition which was entered from the original in April, 2000. Where practical, typos were corrected from the original document.

Stuart Marckoon, Administrative Assistant